MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 NOVEMBER 1981

Israel

Comment on Flights Over Saudi Arabia, Fahd Peace Plan -- Jerusalem radio reported on 15 November that Israel has made clear to the United States that it will continue to adopt necessary security measures regarding Saudi Arabia. Israel will stop its reconnaissance flights over Saudi Arabia only if the United States promises to supply it with all the information vital for its security, the radio added. Earlier, the 13 November edition of MA'ARIV reported that if Saudi interceptors had not kept their distance from Israeli planes overflying Saudi Arabia on 9 November, "something might have happened to them." MA'ARIV quoted Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon as saying that if Saudi aircraft do not keep their distance in future, "we will shoot them down." Noting that Israel has told the Americans that it has resumed its reconnaissance flights over Saudi Arabia because the United States has for some time not kept its promise to share information with Israel, MA'ARIV said the decision to renew the flights was intended first to show the United States that Prime Minister Menahem Begin's promise to former President Carter that Israel would discontinue such flights "no longer holds" and second to remind Saudi Arabia that it will no longer be able to enjoy "special treatment" from Israel. MA'ARIV also said that not only Saudi Arabia but also the United States will have to give "very good thought" to Sharon's classification of Saudi Arabia as "a confrontation state in the full sense of the word." Citing remarks by MK Abba Eban, MA'ARIV said the great fuss over the interpretation of point seven of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan is offensive to Israel since after 33 years of independence, "we do not need recognition of our existence from anyone."

However, Jerusalem radio reported that MK Moshe Arens told reporters in Washington on 13 November that Israel is prepared to negotiate the Fahd plan with Saudi Arabia, but only if an understanding is reached that the plan is not a precondition for talks and is unacceptable to Israel. According to an earlier radio report, Arens said that negotiations would have to be conducted without preconditions and that the first step could be an invitation to the Israeli prime minister to visit an Arab capital.

Comment on Autonomy Talks -- IDF radio reported on 15 November that Prime Minister Begin and his ministers dislike the use of the word "failure" to describe the outcome of the latest round of autonomy talks.

Strategic Cooperation -- According to a 15 November Jerusalem POST report on U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation negotiations in Washington, the Israeli Defense Ministry delegation has extended its talks at the Pentagon. Citing Israeli sources in Washington, the POST said that while the United States is still proposing "only relatively modest, initial steps," the Israeli officials want to conclude a broader, more substantial accord. On the same day, Jerusalem radio said the U.S. Administration "is inclined" to sign a document on large-scale strategic cooperation with Israel.

West Bank Situation -- Jerusalem radio reported further disturbances in Nabulus on 15 November and noted that the curfew was reimposed in Bayt Sahur. The previous day, the radio reported that the curfew was lifted in Qalqilyah but noted disturbances near Ramallah. According to another radio report, Defense Minister Sharon told Egyptian negotiators in the recent Cairo autonomy talks that the military government will continue its current measures in the occupied territories.

Egypt

Comment on Autonomy Talks -- Noting that Egypt and Israel still differ over the powers and responsibilities to be given to the elected Palestinian authority envisaged in the Camp David accords, a 13 November Cairo radio commentary said Israel's current policy of establishing new settlements in the occupied territories plus the "suppression" of Palestinians and the closure of colleges in the West Bank will not convince the Palestinians of the usefulness of the autonomy negotiations. However, the radio added that it disagreed with Jerusalem radio's assessment that the latest round of talks had failed. Citing reports by AL-AHRAM and AL-JUMHURIYAH on 14 November, MENA said Egypt is preparing a document demanding the cancellation of current Israeli measures in the West Bank and Gaza that conflict with the Camp David accords. The document calls for the reopening of Bi'r Zayt University and the release of detained Palestinian leaders and blames the tension in the area on the Israeli military authorities. MENA also noted that an official Egyptian source revealed that during the recent ministerial autonomy talks the main Egyptian-Israeli differences concerned the status of Palestinian Arabs living in Jerusalem. Egypt wants the Jerusalem Arabs to participate in elections to an autonomy council, MENA said, and also wants the council to number over 80 representatives, while Israel wants only 13 Palestinians on the council. MENA indicated that differences also exist over control of the land. The tripartite working groups will resume their work in Cairo on 16 November, MENA noted.

Jerusalem radio reported on 15 November that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said in an interview in Cairo that despite the failure to obtain a breakthrough, the autonomy talks must continue because there is no other alternative. According to the radio, Ghali "denied" AL-AHRAM's report that Egypt plans to submit a document to Israel criticizing Israeli policy in the occupied territories, asserting that he knew nothing about any such document.

Mubarak Speech, Meeting -- In a 14 November speech marking the 40th day of mourning the death of President Anwar as-Sadat, broadcast live by Cairo radio, President Husni Mubarak revealed that As-Sadat had decided to relinquish the presidency after the completion of Israel's total withdrawal from the Sinai in April 1982.

MENA reported the following day that Mubarak met with National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party leader Khalio Muhyi ad-Din, who afterwards described the meeting as "extremely positive."

PLO

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that in an interview published by the Beirut weekly MONDAY MORNING on 16 November, Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi said the PLO categorically rejects the seventh clause of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan. This position is not negotiable, he added. Earlier, the radio quoted Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as telling students in Beirut on 13 November that he has reservations about both Prince Fahd's initiative and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for an international conference on the Middle East problem. On the same day, the radio reported that Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf told a rally in Beirut that while the PLO supports "any positiveness" contained in Fahd's plan, it regrets the U.S. announcement that the plan contains "only one positive element," the recognition of Israel. Warning that the Palestinians would not allow the plan to divide their ranks, Khalaf said there will be no inter-Palestinian fighting. However, KUNA reported that the PLO is facing serious differences among its component guerrilla factions regarding the Saudi peace plan. Citing a Palestinian official, KUNA said the Executive Committee, chaired by Yasir 'Arafat, failed to adopt a unified stand on the plan in a tense meeting on 13 November. The radical factions objected to indirect Arab recognition of Israel and noted that the Saudi plan does not mention the PLO. While the Voice of Palestine reported that the Executive Committee held a lengthy meeting on 13 November, it did not mention the Saudi plan in its list of topics discussed.

According to AFP, both the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine issued communiques over the weekend criticizing the Fahd plan.

Syria

Citing the Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBA', AFP reported on 15 November that Syria has drawn up a Middle East peace plan opposing both direct negotiations with Israel and recognition of it. The plan will be submitted to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front meeting in Aden on 17 November. While monitored Syrian media have not mentioned any Syrian peace plan, SANA reported that a Ba'th Party official commented on Syria's stand toward Middle East peacemaking. In a statement published by TISHRIN on 14 November, he said Syria's assessment of any plan for the Middle East is determined by the extent to which it conforms with Syria's "firm and principled stand." Any plan that fails to conform with the Syrian stand in letter and spirit will not be accepted "irrespective of its source."

Lebanon

Jerusalem radio reported on 13 November that border enclave Christian militia commander Maj Sa'd Haddad declared that following the death of three of his men the cease-fire in the south no longer exists. According to Voice of Hope radio, Haddad said he means by this that the state of war is again in effect. Jerusalem radio subsequently reported that Israeli Defense Minister Sharon told U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis in a recent meeting that coming events along the Lebanese border would surprise him. These comments were followed by renewed reports of exchanges of fire in the south. According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, Israeli-Christian forces shelled Al-'Ayshiyah on the evening of 15 November and soon afterwards opened "torrential" machinegun fire against Al-Mahmudiyah from Marj 'Uyun. The radio said Palestinian forces repulsed an enemy force advancing toward Al-Mahmudiyah. However, Jerusalem radio accused the Palestinians of violating the cease-fire by firing first at Haddad's forces in Marj 'Uyun. The radio also spoke of tension between Haddad's men and UNIFIL.

Libya

Commentary, Reportage on Chad -- A 13 November JANA commentary asserted that following the withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad, the Libyans "stand truly neutral and impartial toward all Chadian factions and will not side with one against another." Claiming that Sudanese forces have intervened in eastern Chad following the Libyan withdrawal, JANA said the situation has suddenly deteriorated and the world has begun to appreciate "the historic Libyan stand." Tripoli radio reported on 15 November that Sudanese forces and those of rebel leader Hissein Habre have occupied three towns in eastern Chad following the withdrawal of Libyan forces from the area. The radio also reported on the same day that the last Libyan soldier returned home from Ndjamena, the Chadian capital.

Radio Alleges U.S. Retraction -- Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio reported on 14 November that the United States has retracted its allegation that Libya was responsible for the recent attempt to assassinate the U.S. charge d'affaires in Paris.

Statement on Esso Withdrawal -- JANA carried a statement issued by the Secretariat for Oil on 14 November announcing that two Esso companies had served notice of their intention to abandon all their interests in Libya. Esso's actions are incompatible with Libyan law, the statement said, and constitute a failure by both companies to meet their legal commitments. The Secretariat for Oil noted that it continues to reserve its "full rights" under the law.

Reaction to Bright Star Maneuvers

Addis Ababa radio reported that the foreign ministers of Ethiopia, the PDRY and Libya would hold an extraordinary meeting in the Ethiopian capital on 15 and 16 November to discuss the "dangerous situation" created by the Bright Star exercises. Meanwhile, a 14 November Tripoli radio commentary said that in view of the timing and location of the maneuvers, their real purpose is a "surprise aggression" against Libya. Among other hostile comment, Damascus radio reported that the Syrian paper ATH-THAWRAH warned against U.S. "aggression" while INA noted that a high-ranking Iraqi official accused the United States of intimidating the Arabs, whether progressives or moderates.

Afghanistan

According to BAKHTAR, the director general of political affairs of the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs read a press release at a Kabul press conference expressing Afghanistan's complete and categorical rejection of Iran's recently mooted plan for a settlement in Afghanistan. Branding the proposals an "outright and flagrant interference" in Afghan internal affairs, the statement asserted that they reflect the "sinister and perfidious schemes" of imperialism to "strangle" the Afghan revolution. The proposals, which aim to remodel Afghan society in accordance with "outmoded ideas," cannot be the basis of any fruitful discussion, it added. The statement went on to note that Afghanistan's 24 August proposal for talks with Iran on the development of relations and cooperation still stands.

Iran

Khamene'i Speech -- In a recorded speech broadcast by Tehran radio, President 'Ali Khamene'i admitted that the Iranian economy suffers from two major "shortcomings": its dependence on a single export, oil, for foreign exchange, and its dependence on imports from abroad of food, raw materials and manufactured goods. However, he asserted, efforts by the "enemy" to prevent Iranian oil sales abroad have failed. He also urged citizens to cut personal consumption in order to reduce dependence on imported goods. Turning to the domestic security situation, Khamene'i stressed that the government must get tough with "enemy agents" while also providing "guidance" to those who have been incited to oppose the regime. Khamene'i dismissed the "ballyhoo" by Amnesty International about Iran's treatment of political opponents, asserting that the organization fails to criticize human rights violations in countries friendly to the United States. He stressed that because of continued crimes by the United States against Iran, his country's enmity toward the United States will continue.

Mojahedin-e Khalq Radio -- A station identifying itself as the "Voice of Mojahedin-e Khalq of Iran" was heard 11 to 15 November broadcasting anti-Khomeyni slogans. Reception of the broadcasts was very poor, and the station was observed to shift frequencies during its broadcasts.

Correction to 13 November Review

Page i, fourth paragraph, lines one and two, make read: "Indictment of Plotters -- MENA reported that the military prosecutor released the indictment against 24 persons...."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP BROADCASTS 'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO PALESTINIANS

NC141525 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1135 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Message by the brother Commander in Chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces [Yasir 'Arafat] addressed to the masses of our people inside the occupied homeland who are waging their comprehensive upsurge in the face of the occupation, its plans and plots aimed at imposing the autonomy plan:

My brothers, my beloved ones, sons and daughters of our Palestinian people who are holding fast and struggling inside the occupied homeland. Our brave masses, heroic strugglers in every part of our beloved homeland, Palestine.

My brothers, you are entering the 14th day of your upsurge, in continuation of your brave upsurges since the first day of occupation, and will continue, God willing, until we together raise the flag of Arab Palestine, the flag of our victorious revolution, waving over the hills of liberated Jerusalem.

You, our kinsmen in the occupied homeland, are making, by your comprehensive upsurge, superb struggle realities in our Arab area. Your brave and great actions are integrated with the actions of uour sons, the revolutionary fighters, to form the magnificent fabric of your revolution and the realities of its effectiveness not only on our local and Arab arena, but also on all the international map.

My brothers, my sisters, my beloved ones, our steadfast kinsmen in all parts of the resisting homeland: The plotters have gone to the farthest limit, led by fancy, to imagining that they can impose solutions, plans and agreements that usurp our rights and perpertuate the hated occupation over our land.

Then came the Camp David trip, and its flimsy results, namely, autonomy, have been the climax of what the sides of the adventurous plot have been able to achieve, thinking that they could impose their plot and its likes on the Palestinians. But the realities of Palestinian action -- which results in miracles and great feats and in which you, our brave kinsmen, have participated, in the arena of hot confrontation with the Zionist occupation -- all these realities are interacting and continuing to fuel the furnace of your great revolution over all the arenas and on all the fronts, firmly resisting and frustrating the plot aimed at liquidating our Palestinian issue and recording on the pages of history with letters of light and fire the generous sacrifices of the great people. Kinsmen, all the plots, including the plot of the autonomy plan and the other suspect flimsy plans, fell before the obdurate persistence and continued sacrifices to forcefully open a wide scope for your giant revolution on the soundest course -- the course of imposing the Palestinian option for which there has never been and never will be any alternative.

Our Palestinian option, as we had defined in our charters and national congresses, is clear and decisive as a sword's edge and incorporates our firm national rights, including our rights to returning, self-determination and the establishment of our independent state over our national Palestinian soil and our capital, Jerusalem. The strong and youthful arms of your sons have not stopped trying to raise the flag of Palestine in its sky to herald the victorious flag over the hills of the beloved and sacred Jerusalem.

Brothers and sisters, and all my kinsmen in the beloved homeland: By the sixth war and by the comprehensive upsurge whose glorious chapters you have written since the first day of occupation, we passed through one of the most important historic junctures in our victorious struggle. You are now continuing this upsurge with force, vitality, faith, resolve and sacrifice.

The sun of Palestine will shine strong and bright, despite clouds of darkness obscuring it, to illuminate the reality of Palestine -- the people, revolution and national ambition -- in our Arab area, in the Middle East and before the entire world so that it will become the gate of peace and the gate of war throughout this region.

This is the only reality that has imposed itself on the Middle East equation, because there will be no solution, no stability and no peace in this part of the world without the firm national rights of our Palestinian people -- the crux of which is their right to establish their independent national state whose capital is holy Jerusalem.

When the Zionist leaders, their imperialist masters and their stooges try to contrive fake alternatives to these realities, they will only end up with inevitable failure, no matter how much they try to decorate these fake alternatives, which are enhanced by cheating and misleading ploys.

Our people in the occupied homeland: You were perhaps the first to realize that such fake solutions are impossible to implement -- starting with the civilian administration ruse and ending with the autonomy, in addition to the cheating and foul play in-between, because you were the first to expose these ruses. You were the first to confront these ploys and foil the steps which the Zionists had attempted to carry out so as to expel us. You were -- and still are -- the time bomb which went off in the face of the Camp David conspiracy and the cavaliers of Camp David who alleged -- in a moment of illusory intoxication -- that the Palestinian people are in their grip and at their disposal in their adventures and conspiracies against this great people and their just and holy cause.

My brothers, my people in this occupied homeland: We are now standing on the borders of the great national goal for which we have made thousands of sacrifices, for which many people were imprisoned and many others wounded. You realize, oh our people, what your revolution has already realized -- that the plot will fail and the challenges will grow bigger to prevent us from attaining our national goal or to push us several steps back after having made these great and major achievements which we extricated from the claws of the enemies with our blood, sacrifices, battles and struggles. We have achieved the most spectacular victories inside and outside the occupied homeland. We are not overlooking the challenges confronting us.

We will deal with them the way the faithful who believe in God deal with them. Those who are sure of themselves, their people and their revolution are forever looking forward. They are marching with the will of the revolutionaries toward their goal and are relying on a deep rooted national unity, democracy and creative integration among all the branches of the national revolutionary operations inside and outside the occupied homeland. They are reassuring us of marching forward in a strong and perpetual motion, despite the difficult and cruel political and military battles which are trying to hinder us on every bend along the long road of struggle. We will ultimately triumph with the will of God.

I salute you, oh our people, in all parts of the occupied homeland. I grasp your strong and good hands which, in their will and obstinacy, have broken Sharon's so-called iron grip. On behalf of our people inside and outside the occupied homeland and everywhere, on behalf of your fighting revolutionary sons, on behalf of all the strugglers of our giant revolution, on behalf of the strugglers and free people all over the world, I pledge to you to make every sacrifice to continue our honest march toward the just national goal. I say this with the confidence of strugglers and revolutionaries and from the heart of cascading blood, which has not stopped for a single moment during our giant revolution.

I tell you that the day is not far when our Arab people in Palestine, our Arab masses and your blessed revolution will hoist the flag of Palestine in the skies of Jerusalem and all over our homeland. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] Your brother, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]

'SERIOUS DIFFERENCES' IN PLO OVER FAHD PLAN

LD141330 Kuwait KUNA in English 1044 GMT 14 Nov 81

[By Muhammad Salam; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Beirut, 14 Nov (KUNA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization is facing "serious" differences between leaders of its eight guerrilla factions regarding a Saudi Arabian project for comprehensive peace in the Middle East, a ranking Palestinian official told KUNA Saturday.

The official, who refused to be identified, noted that the PLO's 15-man collective leadership said the Executive Committee "failed Friday evening to adopt a unified stand" regarding the eight-point project announced by Crown Prince Fahd last August 7.

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who also heads the PLO's mainstream faction Al-Fatah, is to leave for Kuwait later in the day Saturday for "talks covering the Saudi project and possibilities of working out a compromised version accepted by all the Arabs, hardliners and moderates alike," the official explained.

The Executive Committee's meeting Friday evening, according to the official, (?was) tense. The radicals insisted on rejecting the Saudi plan while Chairman 'Arafat insisted that it constitutes a good basis for a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict."

The radical guerrilla factions, according to the official, objected to what they said was indirect Arab recognition of Israel, while 'Arafat and other representatives of Fatah insisted that the Saudi project is based on well-balanced every body's recognition of everybody [as received] within the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the dispute."

The Saudi eight-point project, strongly rejected by Israel, calls for a complete Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since the 1967 Six-Day War and the creation of an independent Palestinian state in such vacated territories. The holy city of Jerusalem should be the capital of this state.

The project also recognized the right of all the Middle East states to live in peace.

Text of the Saudi project, as officially released by the oil-rich Arab kingdom, does not include any mention of the U.S. or any other superpower. It rather announces in the eighth point that "The United Nations, or some of its members, will guarantee implementation of these principles."

The project's 5th point also states that the "West Bank and Gaza Strip (following the proposed Israeli withdrawal) will be brought under U.N. sponsorship for a transitional period lasting only a few months."

The radicals, the official explained, also "note, with special emphasis, that the Saudi project did not include any mention of the PLO, especially in its capacity as the sole-legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and, therefore, the authority which will lead this people into its independent state."

However, Saudi Arabia -- as all other Arab states -- recognize the PLO's sole and legitimate representation of the Palestinian people and "Crown Prince Fahd's project does not include a [word indistinct] opposing such a recognition," the official said.

Fatah leadership, according to the official, "believes that the Israeli withdrawal, elmination of Israeli settlements, guaranteeing freedom of worship and the re-affirmation of the Palestinian people's rights -- as outlined by the Saudi project -- do not contradict at all with the PLO's declared policy and its sought objectives."

In fact, Fatah leadership "considers that the Saudi project's call in the third point for 'guaranteeing freedom of worship and practice of religious requirements in the holy places' is identical to the PLO's national charter item calling for the creation of an independent-secular Palestinian state where Muslims, Christians and Jews can live equally," the official said.

'Arafat reiterated several times that "who says yes to Brezhnev cannot say no to Fahd and who says no to Fahd cannot say yes to Brezhnev."

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev proposed late last year an "international" conference on the Middle East dispute with the participation of all the concerned parties. Brezhnev's call was welcomed by the PLO and all its radical factions as well.

Independent observers, trying to draw a comparison between the Soviet and Saudi proposals, point out that the U.N. as noted in Fahd's project, is an international venue that falls in line with Brezhnev's international conference.

Saudi officials, namely Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, clearly stated that the "procedural frame' of the initiative could be an international conference sponsored by the U.N. Security Council where the Soviet Union "can" participate.

The third ranking leader of 'Arafat's Al-Fatah, Salah Khalaf, launched a visit of the Soviet Union last week which mainly aimed, according to ranking Arab diplomats, "at sounding the Soviet view regarding the Saudi project and the Kremlin reaction to this initiative.

The Executive Committee, following its session late Friday, issued a terse statement saying it "reviewed the political initiatives and the political moves in the area."

The committee, the statement said, "agreed to continue contacts in this regard for the formulation of a joint Arab stand supporting the Palestinian struggle and the just cause of our people."

The paper [as received], in a separate report, also said Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal will fly into the Syrian capital of Damascus Saturday for talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and his Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

The visit, the paper said, "falls within present contacts between numerous Arab capitals in preparation for the Fes summit." It did not disclose further details, however.

Salah Khalaf on Peace Plan

NC140937 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpts] An oratory rally was held last night at the Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Hall of the Arab University of Beirut to pay tribute to the martyrs of At-Tibi Street and martyr Commanders Majid Abu Sharar and Al-Haj Sami on the occasion of the 40th day anniversary of their death.

The rally was attended by a crowd of citizens and families of the martyrs who died in the At-Tibi Street explosion. Brothers and Comrades Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], George Hawi [Lebanese Communist Party secretary general], and Nayif Hawatimah [secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine] also took part in this rally.

Delivering a speech on behalf of the Palestinian revolution, Brother Abu Iyad said: On the anniversary of all the martyrs we know or don't know; on the anniversary of those heroes we lost in difficult time -- we pledge to them and announce to all those who are trying to strike at us that there will be no inter-Palestinian fighting, irrespective of the multiplicity of views, and that there will only be a perpetual national unity.

He added: On this basis we dare say with confidence that we support any positiveness contained in Prince Fahd's plan for peace in the area. We are sorry that the United States has announced that the plan contained only one positive element, which is the recognition of Israel.

He continued: No plan will be allowed to submerge the Palestinian arena in interfighting. We uphold the unity of rank and position, because major battles will be awaiting us after the Fes summit conference. We say from here that we shall confront U.S. imperialism with a united position in which we shall push the groups of our revolution toward further achievements on the way toward Palestinian national unity, and we shall try to respond to those who have placed their bets on the disintegration of our national arena over purely theoretical arguments and differences. We must stick together because our enemy is sticking together. We call on everyone to unite. This is what we are working for, contrary to what the suspect imperialist information media are imagining.

Beirut on Qaddumi Rejection

NC151232 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Regarding the Palestinian stand on Saudi Prince Fahd's peace plan, the head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, has said that it is not necessary for the Arab countries to adopt a decision on the Saudi plan. In a statement that will be published in the Lebanese weekly magazine MONDAY MORNING, Qaddumi said that current conditions are not suitable for putting forward peace proposals because of the power imbalance between the Arab countries and Israel. He added that the Fes summit conference must focus its efforts on rectifying this imbalance by encouraging Egypt to return to the Arab fold. He said that the present regime in Egypt under Husni Mubarak is undoubtedly a transitional one. He said: As Palestinians, we categorically reject Article 7 of Prince Fahd's plan, which provides for the right of the countries of the area to live in peace and consequently recognizes Israel as a fait accompli. He further said: This stand is not negotiable.

VOP on Qaddumi Rejection

NC151554 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The Beirut weekly magazine MONDAY MORNING has published an interview in its issue which is due to appear in the newsstand tomorrow morning with the head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi [Abu al-Lutf].

The main substance of the interview concerns the PLO attitude toward the Saudi peace proposal for a Middle East settlement. When asked about the PLO attitude to the eight-point Saudi plan, Qaddumi stated: It should be clear to everyone that we, as Palestinians, object to the seventh clause and reject it categorically. This position is not open to discussion. Point 7 implies unconditional recognition of Israel.

Qaddumi went on to say that, in any event, peaceful settlements are inaccessible at this time due to the imbalance of power in the region. The Arabs must get it into their head that the coming stage is the stage of building up their power and taking the reins into their hands again -- the reins that were in the hands of American imperialism and As-Sadat.

Commenting on the likelihood of the Saudi proposals appearing as an agenda item at the upcoming Arab summit conference at Fes, Morocco, Qaddumi said that the Arabs could discuss peace ideas if they wished, but they should focus their attention on urgent issues.

He noted that the PLO had proposed a number of such issues to be included on the summit agenda: The political situation after the death of As-Sadat, the American military exercises in the Middle East, the multinational Sinai force and European Community participation in it, support of the Palestinian people's struggle in the West Bank and Gaza and the strategic cooperation pact between the United States and Israel.

PFLP, DFLP Communiques

NC152035 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 15 Nov (AFP) -- The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has categorically refused to recognise the State of Israel, a senior PFLP official, Bassam Abu Sharif, affirmed today.

In a communique released here, Mr Abu Sharif also affirmed the Palestinian rejection of the Saudi peace plan for the Middle East proposed in August by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd. But he said this meant only that Palestinians rejected the attaching of any prior conditions to the establishment of an independent state over "all or part of Palestinian territory."

The communique accused Israel of preparing a military action in south Lebanon aimed at weakening the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Lebanese leftist national movement.

Mr Abu Sharif called on Palestinians in the occupied territories to reject the autonomy plans called for by the Camp David accords.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) hailed the "popular revolt" against repression in the occupied territories, which it said had entered its third phase.

The DFLP said in a communique that the Israeli plan for limited Palestinian autonomy was "the other face of the Fahd plan aimed at the recognition of Israel."

VOP CLAIMS U.S.-EGYPTIAN MANEUVERS CASUALTIES

NC151608 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The American-Egyptian maneuvers which began yesterday morning in the western Egyptian desert region are continuing today with the participation of 4,000 American and 4,000 Egyptian forces. C-141 and C-130 American transport planes dropped 866 paratroopers in the western desert region. The paratroopers belong to Unit 84 affiliated to the American Rapid Deployment Forces. These forces coordinated exercise efforts with tanks and troop carrier units waiting on the ground.

These maneuvers will, at a later stage, include the participation of Sudan, Somalia and Oman. They are aimed at training American Rapid Deployment Forces for quick intervention in the event of a threat of American interests. Four officers were wounded and a military transport vehicle was destroyed during the maneuvers.

KUWAIT

'ARAFAT TO DISCUSS FAHD PLAN WITH LEADERS

Renews Support of Saudi Plan

LD160800 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0709 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 16 Nov (KUNA) -- PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will meet today with Kuwaiti leaders for talks expected to deal with Saudi proposals to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict and the work of the Arab summit conference which will be held in Morocco on the 25th of this month.

Mr 'Arafat arrived here late last night and has told newsmen that the Saudi plan will be on the Fes summit's agenda. He renewed his support for the plan and said that he considers it a proper basis for establishing lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Palestinian leader said he has announced his support for the Saudi plan more than once, and he considers it a proper basis for the establishment of a just and lasting peace that will retain the Palestinian people's rights in the first place and recover Jerusalem to its Arab character as capital of the independent Palestinian state. He denied the existence of a Syrian alternative to the Saudi plan mentioned in reports that Syria is intending to submit such an alternative to the forthcoming Arab summit. Mr 'Arafat said: There is no Arab alternative to the Saudi plan. I have left Damascus and heard nothing of this sort. He said that the PLO considers the forthcoming Arab summit as a grave and major turn in the light of which many of the Arab nation's issues and courses will be defined. He said that his visit comes in grave circumstances that beset the Arab nation and is meant particularly to confront the challenges that are facing us on various levels. The PLO has asked for several points to be put on the agenda of the Arab summit. The first point is the strategic U.S.-Israeli alliance, he concluded.

Meets Amir, Prime Minister

LD161008 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Nov (KUNA) -- The head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, today had a meeting here with the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, and with the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah. It is expected that the Saudi peace plan regarding the Middle East crisis and the work of the Arab summit conference to be held this month in Morocco will be the main topics of discussion between 'Arafat and Kuwaiti officials.

The Palestinian leader has welcomed the Saudi plan on a number of occasions, while other Palestinian organizations have shown their objection to the plan.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM ON BRIGHT STAR EXERCISES

GF160418 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 14 Nov 81 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The Bright Invasion...and Arab Neutrality"]

[Text] Something unusual, something beyond description must have happened to the Arabs. It is clear that this thing can be described, at least, as representing an imbalance in basic positions. On this very day, and with the start of the "bright U.S. invasion" of Arab land, the West reoccupies the area militarily for the second time this century. What inflicts grief is that the voices of objection are absent, hidden or suppressed. Silence prevails, silence so vast it can easily swallow scattered objecting Arab voices.

The United States, the leader of this invasion, has exceeded the stage of political supression of the Arabs and has started the stage of military supression. It knows that its policy, which is antagonistic to the Arabs, their rights and interests, is the cause of all or most Arab differences. The United States currently takes them as a pretext to achieve its fast military encroachment in the direction of the Arab area under the cover of protecting its friends, because: If our friends, "the Arabs," are more secure, then they will be more ready to undertake risks for the sake of peace. This is what General Haig stated before the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate 2 days ago.

But what the general did not say is that the U.S. goal is to make friends, through the use of force, "take risks for the sake of peace: under the false pretext of protecting them against their enemies, the other Arabs, that is, those who oppose U.S. policy. Actually, General Haig did not state that "strengthening" these friends is in line with the continuous action to weaken the other Arabs by preoccupying them with spurious wars or side differences so that they all are driven away from the central goal, which is the Zionist danger and the wave of the new military imperialism.

It is clear that the United States is convinced that its policy in the area, and its presence as a whole, is protected only by the defacto occupation and the establishment of an overt military presence. Therefore, the "Bright Star" maneuvers are a definition given in the area to the "morning star," implying the start of U.S. imperialism. It also means that the U.S. general, the commander of the maneuvers, is the current embodiment of French General Gouraud or British General Allenby, the commanders of the European invasion forces of the Arab eastern countries during World War I. This is no exaggeration. The whole matter is that the media of the imperialist countries have become sophisticated and discovered what is referred to as "strategic detente" in order to give a pretext, according to the current situation, to military occupation and imposition of goals by force.

That is why General Haig was so clear and straightforward in his latest address to congress. He indicated in his note on the Saudi initiative that "the United States rejects the establishment of a Palestinian state, and rejects Jerusalem as the capital of that state." He added that the United States could find in the Fahd plan "at least one positive point, which deals with the recognition of Israel as a state." Actually, as the United States mounts this cahllenge, it counts on the fact that it has a military presence in the area and can impose by force its policies related to Israel or imposition of U.S. Hegemony. So Haig also said that "the elements of U.S. policy in the Middle East have been completed in a balanced strategy which regards peace between the Arabs and Israel (according to the Camp David accords) and security cooperation as mutually reinforcing." Therefore, he asserted that this "balanced strategy" implies rejection of a Palestinian state or restoration of Jerusalem. So, with regret, it is possible that this is the reason for the assault on Arab land by U.S. armies while the people have no idea about what is happening.

We ask: What happened to these people, and what demon controlled their minds and dignity ...but then we find out that the demon had a role in what has happened, or what is happening, on the political level all these years so that this horrible "neutrality" between the Arabs and their national future became possible.

But will this star remain bright and will the Arabs continue this neutrality?

QATAR

PDRY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN DOHA FROM BAHRAIN

GF141702 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpts] His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, was foremost of those who received Chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today. He arrived in Doha from Manama for a 2-day visit to Qatar.

The guest was received by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister; their highnesses the shaykhs and ministers; the Consultative Assembly speaker; the police chief; the assistant deputy commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces; ministry under secretaries; chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Qatar; senior state officials, and civil and military dignitaries.

The PDRY chairman made the following statement:

We are pleased to pay an official and friendly visit to Qatar at the invitation of our brother, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of fraternal Qatar. This is our first visit at this level to Qatar. This visit is regarded as an extension of the visits we paid to Kuwait and Bahrain and other area countries within the framework of our political move designed to exchange views with our brothers, the leaders of the area, on all issues involving security and stability in our area in addition to making fraternal coordination among these countries take root, based on mutual respect for the sake of sovereignty, independence and equal relations.

We are confident that our talks with our brothers, the leaders of Qatar, will enable us to exchange views on various issues that affect the future of the peoples of our Arab nation and other issues of common interest to us, including developing our fraternal bilateral relations. This meets the desires of our two peoples and serves their common interests and reinforces their constructive cooperation in mutual confidence.

I would like to take this opportunity to greet the fraternal people of Qatar, with whom we have fraternal and historic relations. I wish this people further success in development, prosperity and opulence.

BRIEFS

CONTRIBUTION TO ARAB FUND -- The Qatari Cabinet today approved Qatar's contribution in the Arab Fund for Economic Development. The sum was increased from 4.5 million to 9 million Kuwaiti dinars. [Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Nov 81 GF]

AMBASSADORS TO MALAYSIA, FINLAND -- Muhammad 'Ali al-Ansari, Qatar's ambassador to Pakistan, presented his credentials today as Qatar's nonresident ambassador to Malaysia. [Doha QNA in Arabic 2030 GMT 2 Nov 81 GF] Ahmad 'Abdallah al-Khal [name as received], the Qatari envoy to the FRG, today submitted his credentials to the Finnish vice president [as received] as Qatari's nonresident in Helsinki. [Doha QNA in Arabic 1838 GMT 6 Nov 81 GF]

AMBASSADORS TO QATAR -- Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, the Qatari minister of foreign affairs, received today copies of the credentials of Jordanian Ambassador Dr 'Ubaydat, Moroccan Ambassador (Abdelhadi ben Khaldoun), Malaysian Ambassador Mohamed Khatib Abdul Hamid, and ROK Ambassador (Sing Dko-song). [Manama [Wakh] (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Nov 81 GF] Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, the Qatari minister of foreign affairs, received today a copy of the credentials of Henri (Peaux), the new French ambassador to Qatar. [Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Nov 81 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH TV REPORTS ON BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS

GF141923 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The first stage of the joint U.S.-Egyptian military exercises known as the Bright Star maneuvers began today 80 km from Cairo. A U.S. military spokesman announced that 24 giant military transport planes arrived today over the maneuver area, west of Cairo, where more than 800 U.S. troops bailed out in a few minutes. The maneuvers are scheduled to continue through 27 November. U.S. B-52 heavy bombers will participate in the maneuvers. They will bomb a land target while F-4 MiG [as heard] and Sukhoi planes attempt to intercept them.

GOVERNMENT PRESENTS OVER $28 MILLION TO PLO

LD101400 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1310 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] 10 Nov (SPA) -- The PLO has received $28,571,407, representing the third instalment of the support extended by the Kingdom to that organization.

Rafiq Shakir an-Natshah, member of the Fatah Central Committee and its representative in the Kingdom, who announced this today, said he had received a check for this amount from the Saudi Government.

Mr an-Natshah lauded the Kingdom's continuous support to the Palestinian people, and the fact that king, government and people stand by the side of the Palestinian cause.

PDRY

DEFENSE MINISTER CONDEMNS U.S. MANEUVERS

EA141549 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Brother Brig Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the [YSP] Central Committee and defense minister, has condemned the military maneuvers which began today in the Middle East under imperialist supervision and auspices. In addition to the American forces, forces from Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman are participating in the exercises.

In a speech today to soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers of the Defense Ministry, the brother defense minister reaffirmed that the threats and muscle-flexing of the imperialist forces would not frighten our Yemeni people and their armed forces, practiced as they are in struggle and steadfastness against the forces of evil and aggression.

He pointed out that the U.S. aircraft carriers could do no more than the British aircraft carriers which once bombarded our peaceful villages, towns and population. He added that our people and their armed forces have militant traditions which give them every confidence in the face of the imperialist forces, and in their valiant defense of their land and survival.

Brother Salih Muslih Qasim also pointed out that the show of strength by American imperialism in the territories of others is aimed at threatening the peoples of the region so that the imperialist forces could plunder the resources of these people through the monopolist control of their resources.

He reaffirmed that our YSP and the government of ther revolution do not intend to threaten anybody or invade the countries of others. And he said: Under no circumstances do we allow anybody to violate our homeland and the gains of our revolution. This confirms the justice of our causes. The brother defense minister called on the soldiers, chief of staff and officers to maintain high political vigilance.

He stressed the need to double military and political exercises so as to percisely comprehend the ideal use of arms and military equipment to (?fully) match whoever seeks to violate our homeland and our progressive regime.

AUTONOMY TALKS DOCUMENT PROTESTS ISRAELI ACTIONS

NC140202 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0055 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Nov (MENA) -- In Saturday's editions AL-AHRAM and AL-JUMHURIYAH report that during the autonomy talks Egypt informed Israel that it will prepare a document that includes contraventions and measures taking place in the West Bank and Gaza that conflict with the Camp David agreements and autonomy. The document will demand that these measures be canceled. Among these measures, AL-AHRAM says, will be a call for reopening Bi'r Zayt University, releasing politicians and mayors and allowing the use of aid sent to the Palestinian Red Cross and Red Crescent in the West Bank and Gaza and other [words indistinct]. The tension in the area (?is a result of actions) taken by the Military Government authorities that are opposed to the confidence-building measures required to encourage the Palestinian people to participate in the peace process.

The papers say Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada is scheduled to deliver this document to Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon in his capacity as the military governor of the West Bank and Gaza and as a member of the delegation to the autonomy talks.

An official source has stated that during President Husni Mubarak's meeting with the delegations to the autonomy talks and the meetings of the Egyptian delegation with the U.S. and Israeli delegations, Egypt reasserted a number of principles. Among these principles is Egypt's sole and genuine commitment to the Camp David agreements to achieve peace in the Middle East and its faith that peace is a strategic commitment and not a tactical stand and that other initiatives and ideas relevant to peace are the responsibility of those who make these initiatives. The official source, who participated in the autonomy talks, said that Egypt made it clear that the date of 26 April will absolutely not affect our policy regarding Egyptian-Israeli relations or the establishment of full autonomy for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza.

The source pointed out that during the talks Egypt stressed, specifically and definitely, that there are clear and principled stances going back to the beginning to which Egypt is committed regarding the representation of the Palestinians and their participation in establishing peace. These stances can be summed up in the following points:

1. According to the Camp David agreements, three countries are discussing the establishment of autonomy for another people. These countries cannot forget or ignore the importance and the need to give the people all their responsibilities. Neither can they deprive them of their right to express their wishes and run their daily affairs. These countries must respect their aspirations during the transitional period until the people are prepared to determine their future.

2. The people, whose representation must quantitatively and qualitatively run their affairs during the transitional period, cannot be ignored. Despite the fact that Luxembourg has a population of only 369,000, including 111,000 foreigners, it enjoys all the powers and responsibilities of a state, has a vote among the 10 European countries and is exactly equal to Britain and France in this regard.

The Israeli delegation has proposed that the autonomy authority be confined to 13 Palestinian representatives in the council. Egypt has demanded that the number be from 80 to 100 members, because it is unreasonable for 1.3 million Palestinians to have only 13 representatives to supervise their affairs during the transitional period. It is clear that the main differences which emerged during the meetings last Wednesday and Thursday concerned the status of 115,000 Palestinians who live in Arab Jerusalem. Egypt called for their participation in the elections. The differences also extended to the importance of specifying the relationship of the people to the land, that autonomy is not only for people in isolation from the land on which they live.

Egypt stressed the need for the autonomy authority to have a legislative character and the importance of precisely specifying the powers of this authority so that it will not be confined to daily secular affairs, ignoring its role of enabling the Palestinians to rule themselves.

The Israeli delegation came with an unofficial working paper that included certain principles and (?ideas) pertinent to the powers of the autonomy authority and its formation. Egypt submitted an unofficial counter working paper. No agreement has been reached on common concepts regarding the principles outlined in the two memorandums. Therefore, it has been decided to instruct the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. working groups to resume the day after tomorrow in Cairo. The group will continue work during November and early December. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will contact the leader of the Israeli delegation, Yosef Burg, after these meetings for agreement on a new date for the meetings of the heads of the Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli delegations at the ministerial level.

MUBARAK RECEIVES OPPOSITION PARTY LEADER

NC151204 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received National [Progressive] Unionist Grouping Party leader Khalid Muhyi ad-Din. The meeting was attended by 'Usamah al-Baz, director of the president's office for political affairs and first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and Grouping Party members Dr Yahya al-Jamal, Lutfi [surname not given], Dr Rift'at as-Sa'id and Dr Ramzi Fahim.

Khalid Muhyi ad-Din said after the meeting that the president's meeting with the party members was extremely positive. He added: All topics were discussed. We submitted to the president our views and listened to what he had to say on all issues of interest to the country. The president welcomed hearing the views of the party members.

He added that this meeting is a good sign and that its results are good because now there are meetings and open bridges.

SENTENCES ISSUED IN ASH-SHADHILI CASE 15 NOV

NC151614 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The ethics court held a session under the presidency of Counsellor Ahmad Rif'at Khafajah at noon today to consider the case of retired Lt Gen Sa'd ash-Shadhili and 18 others who formed an organization they called the Egyptian National Front. The following is a recording of the text of the sentences in the case of Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili and 18 others:

[Begin recording] The court has passed the following sentences:

1. To deprive Sa'd Muhammad al-Husayn ash-Shadhili, 'Abd al-Majid Muhammad Farid, Hikmat Abu Zayd Muhammadayn, Michel Kamil Mikha'il, Mahmud Amin al-'Alim, Ghali Shukri Ghali, Muhammad 'Abd al-Hakam Diyab, Adib Dimitri Bulus, Ahmad 'Abbas Salih, Muhammad Abu al-Futuh Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sayyid, Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Ghazali al-Jubayli, Samir Fahmi Karam, 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd al-Malik al-Khamisi and Ahmad 'Abd al-'Al as-Saqr from nomination to the membership of the parliamentary councils and local popular councils and from nomination and appointment to the chairmanship or membership of trade union organizations, federations, clubs, press establishments and societies and to deprive them also from forming political parties and participation in their management and membership.

2. To acquit Muhammad Fahmi Husayn, Ahmad Fu'ad Muhammad at-Tuhami, Muhammad Mamduh 'Izzat Hasan, 'Abd al-Mun'im Ibrahim Wahdan and Sami Mahmud Muhammad Hijji of the charges leveled against them.

3. To impose custodianship on the property of Sa'd Muhammad al-Husayn ash-Shadhili, 'Abd al-Majid Muhammad Farid and Hikmat Abu Zayd Muhammadayn as explained in the reasons for this sentence. The court estimated the expenses necessary to run the property of the second person on which custodianship is imposed at 5 percent of its net revenue. The court allocated for him the sum of 100 pounds monthly from the net revenues as a monthly expense for him, his family and anybody he supports.

4. To reject the case of custodianship brought against Michel Kamil Mikha'il, Mahmud Amin al-'Alim, Muhammad Fahmi Husayn, Zaynat Muhammad Mutawalli, Nahum Sa'd Muhammad al-Husayn ash-Shadhili, Samiyah Sa'd Muhammad al-Husayn ash-Shadhili, Dr Muhammad Riyad Farid 'Abd al-Majid Muhammad Farid, Muhammad Mustafa as-Sayyad, Samirah Fahmi al-Kilani, I'tidal Muhammad Mahmud Salih, Tariq Muhammad Fahmi Husayn and Amal Muhammad Fahmi Husayn.

The session is ended. [end recording]

GHALI INVITES SWAPO DELEGATION FOR AID TALKS

NC151246 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has revealed that he has extended an invitation to SWAPO on behalf of Egypt to send a delegation to visit Cairo and meet with officials in order to ask for the aid necessary to continue the movement's armed struggle against racist South Africa and to prepare for Namibia's independence. Dr Ghali said that the diplomatic efforts Egypt is making to establish peace in the Middle East have not been and will never be at the expense of Egyptian aid to the African states seeking independence.

Ghali made these statements to the press after meeting this morning with a delegation of the African liberation committee headed by Zaire's State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Pendje Demodeto.

Dr Ghali said that he explained to the members of the African liberation committee the efforts Egyptian diplomacy has made and is making to help SWAPO and the people of Namibia attain their independence. These efforts, he said, are being made at the level of bilateral Egyptian-African relations and at the United Nations. He added that he told the delegation that the fund Egypt set up to provide aid to African states stands ready to give all necessary aid to Namibia when it achieves independence, which, it is hoped, will be next year.

The minister of state for foreign affairs also said that he briefed the African liberation committee delegation on Egypt's contacts with the liaison group on Namibia, which includes West Germany, France, Britain, the United States and Canada. This, he noted, constitutes additional diplomatic work aimed at ending South Africa's occupation of Namibia. Dr Ghali said that the African liberation committee delegation's visit to Cairo is in accordance with the decision made at the recent African summit conference held in Nairobi in June that representatives of the African liberation committee's member states should visit a number of African states to coordinate the increased aid for the people of Namibia under SWAPO's leadership.

The head of the African liberation committee delegation said after the meeting that the committee appreciates Egypt's efforts for Namibia's independence and its generous aid to SWAPO. All this, he said, stems from Egypt's unwavering support of the national liberation movements over all these past years, because Egypt is the big sister of the African states. The delegation is expected to conclude its 1-day visit to Cairo this evening and to proceed to Tunisia within the course of its tour of African states.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

No 521: 13 Nov

JN131729 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Communique No 521 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 13 November 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah continue to strike at the forces of the illiterate Khomeyni clique until it recovers its senses and recognizes the rights of Iraq and the Arab nation to its land and waters. Following are the results of activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Some of our forward units in the Shush sector raided the enemy positions and concentrations boldly and valiantly last night. A fierce battle took place, after which the enemy was forced to abandon its positions in a state of terror, leaving behind well over 100 killed and 2 rocket launchers, 1 gun and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed. A large quantity of serviceable weapons and hardware was seized. Four enemy troops were also killed and one vehicle and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the same region.
B. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Dezful region. Our forces pounded it, killing 19.
C. Our forward units pounded the enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region, killing and destroying 1 vehicle, 1 gun, 1 stockpile of hardware and 2 observation posts.
D. Six killed in the Sumar region.
E. Four killed in the Mehran region.
F. One killed and one observation post destroyed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
G. One personnel carrier destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
H. Two guns destroyed in the Ahvaz region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to more than 148 killed and 1 personnel carrier, 2 vehicles, 4 guns, 2 rocket launchers, 4 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed. A large quantity of serviceable weapons and hardware was also seized.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Ten martyrs in all sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 November 1981

No 522: 14 Nov

JN141713 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Communique No 522 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 14 November 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The results of our triumphant armed forces' activities in the operational sectors last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Eight were killed in the Ahvaz region.
B. Seven were killed and three stockpiles of hardware and one observation post were destroyed in the Abadan region.
C. One was killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
D. Our aircraft hit enemy targets in the southern sector of the theater of operations, inflicting heavy losses. Fires were seen burning in these targets. Our aircraft returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 16 killed and 3 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Four martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles and one personnel carrier damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 November 1981

No 523: 15 Nov

JN151717 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Communique No 523 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 15 November 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With faith and zeal, our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Nine were killed and one tank, two vehicles, one gun, three stockpiles of hardware and three observation posts were destroyed in the Abadan area.
B. Nine were killed and one vehicle carrying personnel was destroyed in the Dezful area.
C. Eight were killed in the S ır-e Pol-e Zahab area.
D. Seven were killed in Mimak in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Two were killed and one vehicle, one excavator and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
F. Two were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
G. One was killed and one vehicle and one observation post were destroyed in the Shush area.
H. One gun and one excavator were destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
I. One vehicle was destroyed in the Sumar area.
J. Our brave eagles continued to crush the Persian enemy positions and concentrations, thus confirming their determination to teach it a lesson in the air by burning its planes and on land by destroying its forces until it recognizes our just rights. Today as in previous days, the enemy's positions and concentrations were hit in the southern sector of the theater of operations. High flames were sighted, and explosions caused by the fire and cries for help were heard. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, known enemy losses amount to 38 killed and 1 tank, 6 vehicles, 2 guns, 2 excavators, 4 stockpiles of hardware and 4 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Two martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle and one gun were damaged.
C. This afternoon, the Persian enemy shelled the Basra area with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 November 1981

OFFICIAL REBUKES U.S. BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS

JN151609 Baghdad INA in English 1540 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Nov (INA) -- A high ranking Iraqi official described U.S. military exercises, Bright Star 82, as the peak of the policy of intimidating the Arabs whether being moderates or progressives. Secretary general of the Revolution Command Council, the highest legislative body, Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah in an article published in ATH-THAWRAH daily Sunday said the U.S. is practising the iron rod policy against the Arabs. The U.S. military exercises fall within the framework of the semi-war policy adopted by America towards the Arab region and are merely a show of force to intimidate and frighten the Arab people, he explained. Mr al-'Abdallah said the U.S.A. endeavours in increase [as received] tension and accelerate the plans set for its Rapid Deployment Force within the semi-war strategy which calls for a military build up aimed at confronting the possibility of any national uprising that might take place and disturb the balance of U.S. interests in the region.

He stressed the fact that the Middle East region saw a great deal of American explicit interference since U.S. failure in Vietnam and Southeast Asia in general. The U.S. semi-war strategy, he said, is based on three principles: consolidating of the Zionist entity in the Arab region by any means, keeping the Arab region as a source for cheap energy and to drag the region into the U.S. sphere as part of the process of undermining the non-aligned principles and breaching national sovereignty, he added. Any attempt to include an Arab party into the big powers rivalry to side with any of them means a call for the other power to interfere, thus the international situation will be more deteriorated and trends of dependency are created in the Arab region Mr al-'Abdallah said. Detailing further aims behind the U.S. exercises, he said the U.S. wanted to imply to the Arabs that Israel's security is a part of America's national security...it is unacceptable to oppose the Camp David accords...Arabs have to stand idle vis-a-vis the Iraq-Iran war. The U.S. wants to say to the Arabs, he added, increase your oil production; but not the prices... nourish us so that we may send you our jets, armies and fleets as quick as possible to defend you against a Don Quixote fear.

INA REPORTS SYRIAN CP LEADER FLEES TO BULGARIA

JN131936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Tunis, 13 Nov (INA) -- There are indications confirmed by Syrian sources that Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party, has fled to Bulgaria following the exacerbation of the crisis between his party and the Syrian ruling party. Syrian sources believe that the results of the Syrian legislative elections have sparked off a hidden conflict between the two sides, as the regime kept for itself all the People's Assembly seats. These sources add that a large number of Communist Party members fled with Bakdash so as to escape a large-scale arrest campaign launched by the Syrian authorities against this party's supporters in the wake of bitter protests voiced by the party against how the elections were held.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS, MAKES STATEMENT

JN152025 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The Prime Minister Mr Mudar Badran said today that his majesty the king reemphasized during talks with U.S. President Reagan and top U.S. officials the principles which govern Jordan's Middle East policy. He said these principles are based on total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, foremost of which is Arab Jerusalem, and giving the Palestinian people their legitimate rights, including the right to set up their independent state on their national soil.

Speaking to reporters upon arrival back in Amman tonight following the end of his majesty's visit to the United States, Mr Badran added that the king also stressed the need for opening a dialogue between Washington and the PLO, which is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

KING BELIEVES U.S. TO 'SUPPORT' PEACE EFFORTS

JN131245 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Official talks will begin in Ottawa today between His Majesty King Husayn and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. These talks will deal with the Middle East situation, developments in the Palestinian issue and Jordan's stand on efforts to find a just solution to the crisis in the region.

Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur arrived in Ottawa from the United States last night on an official 4-day visit to Canada.

Prior to his departure from Houston yesterday, His Majesty King Husayn said he believes the United States will support peace efforts in the Middle East.

KING HUSAYN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN OTTAWA

JN140725 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met at the press club in Ottawa last night with a number of newsmen and news agency representatives as well as with representatives of Canadian and world television networks.

In reply to questions, his majesty said his talks with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau were fruitful and enabled the two sides to discuss the Middle East issue and its challenges. His majesty expressed pleasure at meeting again with the Canadian prime minister and other officials.

On his U.S. visit, his majesty said: This visit was made at a difficult time due to the current circumstances in the area and the danger menacing it as well as to the stalemate impeding the achievement of a just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East issue. These factors, his majesty added, are caused by Israeli intransigence and the danger of axes which are being imposed on our area by Israel, thus imperiling our entity, existence, identity, heritage and responsibilities to the future of our generations, particularly since we live in an important strategic area of concern to the entire world.

His majesty said: I sensed from all those I met with a determination to forge ahead with efforts to find a just and lasting solution to the Middle East issue.

On the eight points proposed by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, his majesty said: We in Jordan see that these points are in accord with UN Security Council Resolution 242 as well as with Arab summit resolutions. These points have received a positive response throughout the world. I am confident talks will be held on this topic in the Arab world, particularly at the Arab summit conference later this month.

Asked if there have been changes in the Middle East following the assassination of President as-Sadat, his majesty said: Egypt was and will continue to be an integral part of the Arab homeland. I am fully confident that Egypt will again assume its sound position in the Arab family.

On Jerusalem, his majesty said: In our talks with all officials, we have asserted that there can be no peace in the area without the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

His majesty then explained the dimensions of the Zionist designs on the area such as its ceaseless attacks on the Arab territories and its raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor at a time when Israel is not a signatory to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. In addition, Israel's intention to dig a canal linking the Mediterranean and Dead Sea constitutes a violation of international conventions and a blatant attack on the sovereignty of Jordan and on the occupied land, which constitute 3/4 of the Dead Sea area.

On the role Canada could play in establishing peace in the Middle East, his majesty said Canada is unquestionably interested in this part of the world and can play an effective role in reaching a just solution to the Middle East issue.

Talks with Trudeau

JN140728 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau yesterday hosted a luncheon in honor of His Majesty King Husayn. His majesty the king and the Canadian prime minister then met to resume their talks on international issues in general and the Middle East in particular. They also discussed Jordanian-Canadian relations and means to develop them.

Following the talks, Trudeau expressed his country's intention to appoint a resident ambassador in Amman to enhance bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by the minister of court and the Jordanian ambassador to Canada. On the Canadian side, the meeting was attended by the assistant secretary of state for external affairs, the prime minister's political adviser and the Canadian ambassador to Jordan.

MOROCCAN ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR KING

JN151620 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, arrived in Amman this afternoon on a 1-day official visit to Jordan during which he will meet with his highness the crown prince the regent and convey to him a message for His Majesty King Husayn from the Moroccan king. Guedira has visited Saudi Arabia and Kuwait where he conveyed similar messages.

Meets With Crown Prince

JN152122 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, who conveyed a message addressed to His Majesty King Husayn from His Majesty King Hassan II. The message contains an invitation to His Majesty King Husayn to attend the 12th Arab summit conference, scheduled to be held in Fes.

The meeting was attended by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

HADDAD AFFIRMS CEASE-FIRE NO LONGER IN EFFECT

NC140756 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] In an interview with a correspondent from Israeli television, Major Haddad announced that he does not consider the cease-fire, which is currently being observed, as still being in effect.

Asked by the correspondent to explain this statement, he said he means that a state of war is again in effect. This gives us a legitimate right to retaliate and defend ourselves, he said.

Asked about the outcome of the protest he submitted to UNIFIL Commander Gen William Callaghan, he said: We informed General Callaghan of what happened and we protested. Regretably words, notes, cables and protests, however, have no meaning to the UN forces, even if this comes at the expense of innocent lives.

Major Haddad added: The UNIFIL officials are hiding the facts from the world, and do not name the side responsible for cease-fire violations. They also do not reveal how the swindler terrorists infiltrate through the UNIFIL areas.

The interview was conducted while Major Haddad was taking part in the funeral for martyr Nazih al-Maliji in An-Naqurah.

HADDAD PROTESTS TO UNIFIL ON MINE EXPLOSION

NC140753 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that Major Haddad, the commander of free Lebanon, yesterday submitted to UNIFIL Commander Gen William Callaghan a protest note in which he holds his forces fully responsible for the explosion that killed three free Lebanese soldiers.

IRANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIRUT

NC140738 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The deputy Iranian prime minister has suddenly arrived in Beirut. He visited the deputy chairman of the higher Shi'ite council accompanied by the Iranian ambassador in Beirut. It has been reiterated that during the 2-hour meeting they discussed the situations in southern Lebanon and Iran.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR ANNOUNCED 13 NOV

NC131745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] French diplomat Paul Marc-Henri has been appointed as France's ambassador to Lebanon. This was announced today by the French Government in Paris. Ambassador Paul Marc-Henri will replace former Ambassador Louis Delamar, who was assassinated on 4 September in Beirut. The new ambassador is 62 years old and is, according to AFP, a seasoned diplomat who had worked for a long time in international organizations. He had previously worked in Beirut in the refugee fund from 1951 to 1952. He also worked at the United Nations from 1961 to 1972 and also at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development from 1972 to 1977 as the chairman of the development center.

ORLY GROUP ON REPRISALS AGAINST FRENCH DIPLOMATS

For AFP reports of the arrest of an Armenian extremist and the threatened reprisals against French diplomats by the 'Orly Group,' see the France section of the 16 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

KUWAITI PAPER: SYRIA HAS MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

NC150851 Paris AFP in English 0840 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Syria has drawn up a Middle East peace plan opposing either direct negotiations with Israel or recognition of it, the Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBA' said here today quoting diplomatic sources.

The plan, which also affirmed Palestinian state independence, would be submitted to ministers of the anti-Camp David Arab Steadfastness Front in the South Yemeni capital Aden on Tuesday, the newspaper said.

TISHRIN: BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL ON PEACE PLANS

JN140926 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 14 Nov (SANA) -- Comrade Zuhayr Mashariqah, Ba'th Party assistant regional secretary, has reiterated that Syria's stand on any regime is determined by its stand on the treasonous Camp David accords and on the issues of the Arab struggle.

In a statement published in TISHRIN today, Mashariqah said: We support the Arab summits' clear and explicit resolutions, and we endorse their commitments to achieving the Arab masses' aspirations and their rejection of the treasonous Camp David accords and their concomitants, for these are directed against the interests of the masses and the Arab nation.

Comrade Mashariqah reaffirmed that Syria's stand on the just issues of our pan-Arab struggle is principled and is manifested by ceaseless endeavors and struggle with all means to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain all usurped rights, including the Palestinian people's rights to return, to determine their future and to set up an independent state on their land.

He added: Our assessment of any plan dealing with the Middle East issue is determined by how far this plan conforms to our firm and principled stand. If it conforms to our stand in letter and spirit, it could be acceptable to us; if it does not conform, it will not be accepted irrespective of its source.

Comrade Mashriqah asserted that the struggle of our people in the entire Arab homeland will thwart all conspiratorial designs and will wreck all agent regimes.

He said that the corrective movement led by President Hafiz al-Asad has scored tremendous achievements in all domains. He underscored the struggle of our masses and the bases of the Ba'th Party in confronting the agent Muslim Brotherhood gang, which had been unleashed by the enemies like rabid dogs. He added that the masses have wrecked this gang's hideouts and liquidated the criminal traitors.

KHADDAM RETURNS HOME FROM SAUDI ARABIA

JN151959 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus this evening from Riyadh after a short visit to Saudi Arabia during which he delivered a letter from President Hafiz al-Asad to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

ATH-THAWRAH Interview

JN160925 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 16 Nov (SANA) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has reviewed the current situation in the Arab region and Syria's principled and unwavering policy under President Hafiz al-Asad toward the Arab-Israeli dispute, stressing that the doors are closed to any settlement in the region because we proceed from the premise that it is our right to liberate the land and regain the Palestinian Arab people's full national rights while Israel proceeds from the premise that this land belongs to it.

In an interview with ATH-THAWRAH today, Khaddam said: How can our concept of our rights and our land be reconciled with the enemy's?

Referring to the current Arab situation, the foreign minister expressed dissatisfaction and said: This situation does not help achieve a better confrontation of the Zionist-imperialist enemy. However, despite this bad situation, there still remain some prominent factors that can form a base for a polarization that will allow correction of this abnormal situation in which the Arabs are living. Syria's steadfastness, its rejection of capitulation policies and its choice of a confrontation course are some of these factors.

The deputy prime minister added that Syria has satisfactorily proceeded toward achieving strategic balance with the Zionist enemy.

Khaddam did not exclude the possibility of Israel's carrying out an act of agression against Syria. He said: We must not eliminate the possibility that Israel will carry out an aggression to foil Syria's steadfastness, which is the stumbling block that faces the Zionist-imperialist alliance. We shall confront any aggression against us with all the strength and determination we possess.

On the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Fes on 25 November, Khaddam said that Syria would submit definite ideas to the summit on ways of dealing with issues under discussion.

On Syrian-Soviet relations, Khaddam said these relations are characterized by seriousness, friendship and close cooperation.

INFORMATION MINISTER ATTACKS U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

JN121731 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad received here today Australian parliamentarian John Spender, who is currently visiting Syria in a tour of the region. Talks dealt with the Middle East and Syria's stand on current developments.

The information minister explained that Syria, seeking a just, lasting and comprehensive peace, adheres to pan-Arab principles, believing that Arab rights cannot be conceded and that not an inch of occupied Arab territories can be relinquished.

He said U.S. policy in the region is completely hostile to the Arabs and biased toward aggression in a racist manner. He added that this policy conflicts with any possible just political settlement in the region. He stressed that the recent strategic agreement between the United States and Israel is a grave qualitative development in the region further complicating the situation and placing the United States in a directly anti-Arab posture with objectives of perpetuating occupation, guaranteeing Israel's military superiority and preventing any possible practical step toward the attainment of a just and lasting peace.

Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad stressed that, by its policy in the region, the United States has become the first foe of our Arab people and their just cause. It has also compelled every Arab believing in his cause to stand against U.S. policy and racism against the Arabs.

On chances for a political settlement in the Middle East, the information minister said that the Camp David accords and U.S. enmity toward the Arabs encouraged Israel and protected it politically so that it can stand against peace in the region and prevent any international movement toward it. The minister added: We in Syria do not now see any possible initiative toward a comprehensive and just peace, since all outlets for such peace have been closed and since talk by the U.S.-Israeli side has turned into further pressures on the Arabs to forget their rights. Mere talk about this peace means further U.S. military aid to Israel and further threats to the Arabs. He said the entire dossier on the issue must be returned to the United Nations.

Concluding, the information minister said: We in Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership trust in ourselves and our own powers and, therefore, trust in our future and work for this future so that this injustice will come to an end and so that rights will return to their owners.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON BRIGHT STAR EXERCISE

ATH-THAWRAH: New Development

JN140817 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Press review]

[Text] ATH-THAWRAH says: The U.S. Bright Star maneuvers, which are to begin on Egyptian territory with the participation of the forces of the Egyptian regime, constitute a new development in the U.S. policy of hostility to the Arab nation. The United States, which in the past relied on military bases and alliances and used Israel as a spearhead to implement its policy of aggression, hegemony and expansion, is now resorting to developing methods of aggression so as to conform with a new strategy that seeks to impose hegemony over the entire Arab region, to deal blows at the Arab liberation movement prior to liquidating it and to frustrate the aspirations of the Arab masses.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: The new U.S. strategy follows parallel political and military courses to achieve its objectives, the implementation of which will be directly carried out by the U.S. administration rather than, as in the past, by the Zionist entity or the agent regimes in the region. That is why the United States has decided to implement the Camp David conspiracy by deploying forces in the region and holding provocative military maneuvers to achieve two simultaneous objectives:

The first objective is to move U.S. forces and heavy military equipment and station them in the region permanently under the pretext of carrying out maneuvers to try to force the Arab masses into accepting a U.S. military presence and to absorb the reactions of the opposition so that when the time comes to implement the scheme of aggression, everything will be ready and Washington will require nothing more than to issue orders for implementation.

Second, the U.S. administration, through the treason and collusion of the Egyptian regime, has succeeded in making Egypt a site for the maneuvers and for the presence of U.S. forces and a cover for its hostile and provocative moves, instead of Israel. It has also succeeded in removing Israel, in terms of appearances, from the scene, so that it will not be accused of this new U.S. aggression, a factor which according to the U.S. policymakers might dampen world reaction to the new aggressive step.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: This serious development resulting from the U.S. onslaught against the region presents the Arab nation and masses with a serious militant stage that requires the consolidation of confrontation stands and the adoption of measures for facing and deterring this U.S. intervention by threatening and striking at U.S. interests. Arab Syria was the first to warn against the dangers of the U.S. policy of aggression when Syria stated that the Arab nation must prepare to directly confront the U.S. forces. The hostile and provocative U.S. Bright Star maneuvers which are to begin today are the beginning of this confrontation and the real warning to every Arab to prepare for this confrontation.

TISHRIN: Masses Despair

JN141159 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 14 Nov (SANA) -- Commenting on the commencement of the U.S. Bright Star maneuvers in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman with the participation of these countries' armies, TISHRIN says the participation of the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] reveals the U.S. objective -- to complete U.S. military preparations to intervene at any time in our area's affairs. Had the maneuvers a conventional objective, other kinds of forces would have been involved.

The paper adds that the participation of the aforementioned countries' forces in these maneuvers is a formal cover to save face and bestow upon them a strategic appearance. Who can believe that the Somali Army will participate with the RDF, and what military operations can be carried out by the two forces without impairing operational efficiency unless the task of the Somali Army is devoted entirely to rendering the usual services?

Continuing, TISHRIN says the maneuvers are supposed to be designed against an enemy attack on either side and are supposed to check the attack, defeat it and defend the participants from the dangers of this fictitious attack. Who is the enemy that threatens to invade Egypt, Sudan and Oman, thus prompting the RDF to defend these countries?

The paper points out that U.S. interpretations and the current circumstances show that the Soviet Union is meant to be the enemy. Is there really any Soviet military threat to these countries? And, since when has the United States been defending weak nations against external threats and protecting the people's interests? It seems both concepts and values are being reversed.

The paper asserts that these maneuvers are onesided and are aimed at training the U.S. RDF on the actual site of operations to intervene at any time desired by U.S. military strategy, to quell any popular uprising or any possible disturbance against the puppet political regimes set up by the United States in the area, to intimidate the peoples of the area and their political organizations, to quell any national movements in these countries and to make those who have not yet understood that these countries are U.S. protectorates against whom nobody -- inside or outside -- is permitted to work against the regimes, governments or rulers set up by the United States for its own interests.

In conclusion, TISHRIN says that what draws attention is the despair engulfing the masses in the area. Despite the announcement of these maneuvers and the assertion of RDF participation, despite the RDF arrival in Egypt and Sudan and despite provocative statements and U.S. hostility against Arab issues, despite all this there have been no demonstrations, not even a demonstration of 10 persons in a remote Arab village against these maneuvers.

The paper asks: Have the Arab masses given up or have they been assured of what their leaders will do. Or has everything become confused? We believe this should worry us more than the maneuvers.

IDF RADIO: CABINET DISCUSSES AUTONOMY TALKS

TA51625 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- live]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Begin and the ministers who went to Cairo as part of the delegation, today said they disliked the use of the word failure in describing the latest round of autonomy talks. The Egyptian side in fact made it clear both in the talks held with the ministers as well as in the meeting with President Mubarak that it has all the time in the world and that there is no desire to make any special effort to obtain an agreement quickly. It looks as though Israel will now act likewise. Now, the prime minister and the ministers say, if the Egyptians are in no hurry, Israel will certainly not go out of its way to obtain the agreement.

The autonomy agreement is important to Egypt just as it is to Israel, certain Cabinet members said today. If there is no autonomy, only one other state of affairs is possible, and that is the one that exists to date. For its part, Israel is prepared to continue living like this for a long time. No Cabinet member confirmed the fear today that, with the absence of some kind of autonomy agreement after the completion of the withdrawal from the Sinai, the Saudi plan would be the one to gain momentum.

The members of the ministerial delegation reported on the promises and the unequivocal statements made by Husni Mubarak on continuing the peace process after the withdrawal just as before it. It therefore looks as though Israel has accepted continued negotiations on the autonomy with no urgency even after the completion of the pullback from the Sinai.

Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir made this public today when he spoke before a graduating class of Foreign Ministery cadets.

Today the Cabinet heard initial details on the negotiations over a memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation with the United States upon the return to Israel of Maj Gen Avraham Tamir. The Americans have yet to transmit additional replies to Israel's suggestions, but the general impression at this stage is positive and, after the meeting, ministers said that there is no longer doubt that Minister Sharon would indeed leave for Washington at the end of this month to sign the memorandum of understanding.

During the Cabinet session, the defense minister also addressed himself briefly to the latest incidents in Judaea and Samaria, promising adequate handling of those who violate the public order.

Cabinet Meeting Details

TA151154 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Live, from the Midday Newsreel]

[Excerpts] [unidentified announcer] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the Jerusalem studio. The Cabinet meeting ended earlier than usual today. I understand that the ministers left to participate in the funeral of Kremerman [a Herut member]. Let us hear what was discussed by the Cabinet today. What about the national unity government issue? Was this discussed?

[Schiffer] There were several interesting moves on this issue today. First, Education Minister Zvulun Hammer talked about this with the prime minister and again suggested to him the idea of establishing a national unity government. Menahem Begin replied that he favors national unity but will agree to proceed with such a move on two conditions:

A. That the Labor Party does not set preconditions such as those raised by Yitzhaq Rabin. B. And, more importantly -- and this was emphasized by the prime minister in the Cabinet meeting -- there is no foundation for all this talk of need to form a national unity government based on the assumtion that the government and the people of Israel find themselves in a condition of distress. In Begin's opinion the Cabinet is functioning well , the State of Israel is in good condition. He listed a few past achievements as well as future achievements that this government has scored or will score. Therefore, if there is talk of a national unity government it will not be based on scaring the public.

[Announcer] What else was there in the Cabinet meeting?

[Schiffer] The interesting part of the Cabinet meeting pertains to the broadcasting authority. The argument theoretically did not concern the broadcasting authority and let me first explain. Following an argument the Cabinet adopted a draft resolution raised by the justice minister whereby in the future Knesset members will be able to submit urgent queries -- this will be called the urgent queries procedure -- once a week, on Wednesdays, and ministers will be required to answer the Knesset members' queries by Sunday. Here the Cabinet was divided. Up to six or seven ministers supported Minister Nisim's proposal while six ministers opposed it. The main opponents included Finance Minister Yoram Aridor who claimed that television will take advantage of this procedure to photograph and broadcast in the evening only the queries and not the answers by the ministers. In short, the Cabinet today adopted Minister Nisim's proposal and the urgent queries procedure will from now on be a permanent feature of Knesset work.

Finally, the Cabinet heard a respectable report by the four ministers who participated in the autonomy talks in Cairo last week. To summarize the report in a single sentence: They were convinced that Egypt adheres to the existence of the peace accords with Israel and that there is no room for fear; after April 1982 Egypt will maintain the peace agreement. This is the most important message the four ministers transmitted to the Cabinet.

U.S. TOLD SAUDI OVERFLIGHTS MAY CONTINUE

TA150411 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Israel has made it clear to the United States it will continue to adopt the necessary measures regarding Saudi Arabia to maintain Israel's security. This was said in reaction to the U.S. administration's demand to explain Israeli photography flights over the Tabuk area in Saudi Arabia. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer mentions that the prime minister said at the time to a U.S. paper that the United States too conducted reconnaissance flights in Soviet skies in order to safeguard its security. Menahem Begin was then referring to flights in Lebanese skies but political circles emphasized that his reaction is valid also for events in Saudi skies. Israel will stop the flights only if the United States promises to supply it with all the information vital for its security. This issue will be raised for discussion in the defense minister's talks in Washington.

BEGIN ADVISER REACTS TO POSSIBLE SAUDI RECOGNITION

TA151212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Israel wants to examine the remarks made by the Saudi UN ambassador to the effect that the Fahd plan recognizes the State of Israel. The prime minister's communications media adviser further told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that the prime minister's office does not usually react to publications in the communications media.

The adviser mentioned that on quite a number of occasions the prime minister has delared he is prepared to receive any Arab leader in Jerusalem and talk with him about peace or to travel to any Arab capital in order to conduct negotiations. Israel does not need recognition on Saudi Arabia's part just as no other world country needs to be recognized.

The Saudi ambassador to the United Nations told New York TIMES and REUTER that Saudi Arabia does not fear to say the word Israel although this word does not appear in the eight-point Saudi plan.

Arens on Talks With Saudis

TA131912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The head of the information delegation currently in the United States, Moshe Arens, has said that Israel is prepared to negotiate with Saudi Arabia on the basis of the Saudi plan, but only with the understanding that the plan constitutes no precondition for holding the talks and that there is no misunderstanding over the fact that the plan is unacceptable to Israel.

Speaking to reporters at the National Press Club in Washington, Arens said that Israel is prepared to sit and talk peace with any Arab country ready to do so, and that country could come to the talks with any opening position it sees fit. However, the negotiations have to be conducted without preconditions.

Moshe Arens said that the first step toward such negotiations could be in the form of an invitation for the Israeli prime minister to visit an Arab capital, like As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Arens repeated his position that the implied recognition of Israel's right to exist -- included in the Saudi plan -- is nothing but a cosmetic mask applied to a package deal that Israel cannot accept.

MA'ARIV: SHARON THREATENS TO DOWN SAUDI PLANES

TA131155 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Nov 81 p 14

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "'The Planes Returned,' Ari'el Sharon Reported to Begin, 'They (the Saudis) Kept at a Distance; If They Do Not -- We Will Shoot Them Down'"]

[Text] In the past few days Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon called Prime Minister Begin and informed him: "The planes have returned...."

"Send them again...." the prime minister reacted with open satisfaction.

"They" -- the planes which were sent on a mission in Saudi Arabia, for a reconnaissance flight over the base at Tabuk.

The tidings that "the planes have returned" although a routine operation was in question comes perhaps against the background of the novelty involved: This time the Saudis dared launch their planes.

Once, when the Saudis discovered Israeli planes in their skies, they appealed to the United States to intervene with Israel on their behalf. And indeed after a personal request by President Carter to Begin, Israel agreed to a settlement whereby the Israeli flights would stop and the Americans shared with Israel information collected by their photographic lights or by their satellites, so far as movements and changes that might harm Israel's security were concerned.

Now the Saudis revealed a certain "self confidence" and took off toward the Israeli planes. Their good fortune was that they "kept at a distance" and emerged unscathed from the mission. Otherwise, something might have happened to them: "They (the Saudi planes) kept at a distance, but if they do not keep their distance in the future, we will shoot them down...." the defense minister said.

When the incident was discovered the U.S. representative rushed to the Foreign Ministry to try to check "what is happening here." It seems that the phenomenon in itself, the patrol flights, was no novelty for the Americans. After all they themselves are also constantly preoccupied with this in various theaters (as for instance in northern Korea at the time, before there were sophisticated satellite services, and in the Soviet Union, as discovered upon the downing of the famous U-2 plane). Israel is conducting photography flights in Lebanon, overtly and systematically, and this is surely clear to the Americans. However, this time they were alarmed and asked to know what had happened, since the country in question now, Saudi Arabia, is close to their hearts....

The wonder expressed by the Americans was all the more when they thought things out and found that it had been almost 2 years since Israel paid such aerial "visits" to Saudi Arabia. Why now, of all times then? And, is this a single occasion or the beginning of a renewed process with all the attendant implications?

It was explained to the Americans, among other things, that Israel was compelled to return to the use of these flights since the United States had for some time not kept its promise and not shared with Israel the information it needed. However, it seems that the decision to renew the photograpny flights was twofold: A. This was intended to show Washington that the promise given by Begin to Carter at the time no longer holds. First, since the United States, as mentioned, did not keep its promise to Israel, but not only this. The fact that Saudi Arabia is a confrontation state with the military potential it already possesses calls for independent Israeli handling. B. This is intended to serve as a sort of reminder to Saudi Arabia that from now on it will not be able to enjoy the special treatment it did in the past. As a confrontation state, Saudi Arabia will have to choose between complete incorporation within the strategy dictated to it by the PLO basically and between binding rules which compel it to act with restraint toward Israel. It is clear then, that had the Saudi planes "not kept a distance" Saudi Arabia would already have paid the price this time.

In general, If the United States is indeed worried about this it can raise the issue as a clause in the memorandum of understanding regarding the "strategic cooperation."
A draft is now being worked on in the United States by a delegation of Israeli military experts headed by Maj Gen Avraham Tamir in preparation for the planned visit to Washington by Defense Minister Sharon for a concluding meeting with his counterpart, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

It is natural that this issue will be examined thoroughly in Sharon's upcoming deliberations in Washington since Prime Minister Begin this week very clearly declared that these flights (in the Saudi skies) will continue. If this state of affairs is not good for Riyadh, let it not complicate itself or drag itself into aerial adventures (the Syrians, incidentally, have tried to disrupt such flights on several occasions and paid dearly for the attempt).

This reminder, however, probably has a much wider significance. This is inherent in the prime minister's statement that Israel may be a small state but is still "50 percent" of the conflict and hence the solution, and that no solution can be achieved in the Middle East without Israel. In recent days in talks held by the prime minister with various U.S. guests, Begin repeated that Israel will find the means to overcome the advantages granted the Saudis. As a result, it is not only Saudi Arabia but the United States which will have to give alot of thought to the nature of the Israeli declaration that from now on Saudi Arabia is "a confrontation state in the full sense of the word," as the defense minister put it.

The United States can, consciously, overlook the fact that in its deeds Saudi Arabia is practically strengthening the Soviet Union's status in the region by systematically strengthening the customers, and in most cases the servants, of the Soviet Union in the region -- including Syria, Iraq and the PLO (Saudi Arabia is doing so by financing their arms deals with Moscow). Israel, though, cannot accept that Saudi Arabia is, as it were, a "moderate" country as the European Community and the United States are painstakingly trying to depict it, certainly not from the point of view of the active role Saudi Arabia is playing in the Israeli-Arab conflict. All those who, for egotistical and personal interest reasons, want to view Saudi Arabia as a "moderate" country, use for Israel the argument that all arms flowing into Saudi Arabia in the framework of its arms deals with Britain and France -- and currently, on a larger-scale, with the United States -- are not directed against Israel but rather against Saudi Arabia's radical neighbors such as the southern Yemen republic, Iran and Iraq, and of course, the Soviet Union as well.

First, it is ridiculous to view Saudi Arabia as the "heroine", as the brake against the Soviet Union or even against its proteges. It is a fact, however, that the large militarv base where a considerable part of the Saudi military power is today concentrated -- Tabuk -- was set up near Israel. This is the base that served as the target of the Israeli planes' reconnaissance flight (a base which includes an airfield for the F-16's, bases for an armoured brigade, a mechanized brigade, an infantry brigade, Hawk surface-to-air missile systems and antiaircraft battalions in Tabuk).

On the nature of Saudi Arabia around which the myth of "moderation" has been fostered, one can learn of the real Saudi Arabia by a "getting acquainted" document prepared in Jerusalem recently.

This is a most enlighteningly detailed document indeed. It mentions, for example, a long-forgotten detail -- that this moderate Saudi Arabia participated actively in all the wars against Israel.

A. In 1948, Saudi forces participated in fighting in the south of Israel, by a 3-battalion expeditionary force under the command of the Egyptian Army.

B. In 1967, in the 6-Day War, Saudi forces were active in a brigade-size scope on an independent front in Jordan.

C. In 1973, in the Yom Kippur war, a Saudi brigade, reinforced by a paratrooper battalion and armoured car battalion, participated in the war on a front.

The integration of Saudi Arabia in all wars against Israel did not come as a result of a direct Israeli threat to Saudi Arabia. The active Saudi involvement came as a result of its ideological and political commitment to the pan-Arab front against Israel. It is this commitment which moves Riyadh to publicly support the rejectionist front and all its extreme anti-Israeli stands -- as expressed in its conferences in Baghdad (1978) and in Tunis (1979) where it was clearly decided to launch "a struggle against the Zionist enemy and use the entire military potential jointly against it." Hence, we see Saudi Arabia's public and consistent opposition to the Camp David accords, its opposition to the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement, and its call to exchange these two for an armed struggle against Israel, as illustrated in the Saudi call for jihad (a holy war) against Israel.

Saudi Arabia does not settle for diplomatic anti-Israeli activity by means of its powerful influence resulting from its status as the world greatest oil supplier (examples: disrupting Israel's relations with West European countries, preventing the renewal of the Arab boycott against Israel, and an attempt to deter various countries from joining the Sinai multinational force). It is Saudi Arabia which finances, with large sums, arms deals of other confrontation states such as Syria and Iraq. Following are two recent examples illustrating this:

A. A considerable part of a big procurement deal made between Syria and the Soviet Union, worth about $2 billion, was financed with Saudi money (in this framework Syria will receive modern fighters of the MiG-25 and MiG-27 types as well as hundreds of modern tanks and armoured troop carriers).

B. Saudi Arabia mediated and provided a cover in a U.S. arms deal for Iraq (105-mm and 155-mm cannons).

And who finances the large arms deal of the Palestinian terrorist organiaations if not Saudi Arabia? All this, not to mention the use of its influence for the adoption of declarations of support for the PLO on every international arena as well as the transfer of funds and weapons.

Israel has proof that Saudi Arabia has for some time now been supplying Fatah with light arms and ammunition and that since the Lebanese cease-fire (July 1981) hundreds of tons of material have been transferred from the Saudis to the terrorists.

And where did the financial aid to the terrorist organizations come from? Since 1978 Saudi Arabia has granted the PLO financial aid amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. According to the resolutions of the Baghdad conference, Saudi Arabia is obligated to put at the disposal of the PLO $85 million per annum. Saudi Arabia similarly transfers to the PLO 5 percent of the income of the Palestinians employed in Saudi Arabia.

Naturally, Saudi Arabia also looks out for itself: Its concerted efforts to build a broad-scale military infrastructure has involved it in arms deals with the United States, England and France, which in the 6-year period from 1973 to 1979, amounted to more than $25 billion. Now comes the latest deal with the United States, that of the AWACS and the offensive equipment for the F-15 aircraft, a deal that constitutes a direct threat to targets in the heart of Israel as well as its naval and aerial routes, in addition to the intelligence-gathering and deterrence capability it has. Thanks to the AWACS, Saudi Arabia will be able to provide Jordan, Syria and Iraq with all that.

It is therefore easy to understand why Israel regards Saudi Arabia as a confrontation state despite its "peace plan." In fact, one could even say thanks to that plan, because it has absolutely nothing in common with peace making. Proof of the nature of this plan described by the prime minister as a plan for the elimination of Israel in stages, could be found in comments made by its very author, Prince Fahd himself: It is necessary to substitute," so he explained, "the methods of rejection and opposition we have taken since the 1948 catastrophe with an initiative that would move the conscience of the world and results in the Zionist aggressors relinquishing the land to its lawful owners." This is the defendant's own confession. The goal is obvious and clear: The means should change because the methods ("the rejectionist methods") the Arabs have so far engaged in have proved worthless. It is therefore necessary to use cunning, explains Fahd, that man of conscience, in order to move "the conscience of the world" -- the world addicted to Saudi oil.

It is really amazing to see how a superpower like the United States, its President included, take pains to interpret and explain that there are positive and encouraging points in the Saudi plan and that a certain clause can be seen as showing readiness to recognize Israel. Why do Reagan and members of his administration twist and turn so hard to interpret Fahd? Why can't they ask him clearly to be so kind as to say whether indeed he meant, in article seven, to say that Israel too has a right to exist and live in peace in the region?

Even if he says, "Yes," so what? Said Aba Eban, who returned from Washington this week, after having held a meeting with Secretary of State Haig: "to recognize our right to exist," is this something to be overjoyed with when it comes from the Saudis? It is an offense. The tremendous ado over the interpretation of "recognition" so to speak, that emanates from article seven of the Fahd plan is offensive. With all due respect to the seal of the royal house of Saudi Arabia, after 33 years of independence, we do not need recognition of our existence from anyone.

The problem according to Eban, who made a strong impression in the United States against the Saudi "peace plan," is security for Israel, not a recognition of it. The foundation of the Camp David accords is UN Security Council Resolution 242, which concerns ending the state of war, mutual honoring of the sovereignty of each country and the need for secure and recognized borders. The Fahd plan thus comes to take away, not to add: "It is an obvious attempt to abolish 242 and the Camp David agreements."

Perhaps now, in view of Israeli signals sent from this region, the U.S. administration will wake up somewhat, after having gone a bit too far in assessing the "positiveness" of the Saudi plan. Israel's unequivocal reservations about this "plan," the reconnaissance flights and the "choosiness" Israel has demonstrated in regard to the composition of the Sinai multinational force, while emphasizing that if there is no such force, there will be no withdrawal from the Sinai as stipulated in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, all this has prompted the U.S. president and secretary of state to appease Israel by reaffirming the United States' adherence to the Camp David accords.

At last week's Cabinet session, when the prime minister told the ministers about the content of the message he had received at the end of the previous week from Secretary of State Haig, Begin said: "Please note that Haig says that 'only' the Camp David accords will constitute a basis for negotiations on peace arrangments." In English, Begin repeated, he said "only"...

So, Begin was told, but President Reagan himself was talking publicly about the assessment that there are positive and encouraging points in the Saudi plan....

As far as Begin is concerned, in this case, greater attention should be paid to what Haig says, because for the president it is a matter of prestige. In other words, since he once said there was something positive in the Saudi plan, he cannot go back on this. But Haig can, and in fact says "only" -- only the Camp David accords. This is very significant....

Interestingly enough, Abba Eban was not calmed by what President Reagan said this week, that even though there is some encouraging element in the Saudi plan (implied "recognition" of Israel) the realistic approach, as Reagan called it, of the United States is that the Camp David accords and Resolution 242 should be taken as the fundamentals. Or, as Abba Eban put it: "It is like someone saying that he abides by the 10 commandments but also finds some interest in... pagan rites."

This odd mixture of political incompatibles in the style of the Reagan administration cannot but raise doubts, despite Haig's "only." Some wonder why he had only delivered a verbal message on this and did not put it down in a message that had obtained presidential approval. And why, on such a fundamental issue, did not the president see fit to dispatch a letter to the prime minister to dispel any doubt?

This may explain Israel's practical approach: to accept, apparently at face value, the "commitment" of the U.S. administration to the Camp David accords, which negates the Saudi initiative and simultaneously to wage an uncompromising war against the Saudi move on the military and political levels to force the United States to reach a clear understanding with Israel.

In that sense the government's approach will be tested in practice during the dialogue on strategic cooperation that would have to be anchored in a memorandum of understanding between the United States and Israel. In September 1975, there was the distinct commitment not to negotiate with the PLO unless it recognizes Israel's existence. The recent events prove that this brake has loosened up somewhat. Anyone finding some "positive element" in the Saudi plan gets closer to the PLO, which, according to the same plan, is the "central premise," as Fahd put it.

The fact that Washington made an effort to cool at least at the stage, the European Community's enthusiasm over the Saudi "peace plan", which is identical in spirit to the Venice resolutions, and even managed somehow to block British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington's vociferousness -- he being the PLO's chief proponent in the European Community -- this fact in itself proves that Israel still has the power to withstand the erosion that could be detected in the position of the United States. Nevertheless, it is difficult to accurately assess in which direction the United States is heading.

In a conversation Secretary of State Haig held with Abba Eban, he asked him: "If you, Mr Eban, were in charge of foreign affairs, what would you do?"

Eban gave his reply (concentrate the effort on the autonomy talks, because it is impossible, in the current state of affairs, to reach a permanent solution in the area), but what should receive special attention, it seems, is the situation in which the U.S. administration finds itself, which was reflected also in Secretary of State Haig's question. Right now Washington has no consolidated policy. It is trying to catch as catch can: to hold onto Saudi Arabia primarily, and Egypt (see the joint military exercise) and Israel, without which no arrangement would occur.

Perhaps this situation of "lack of consolidated policy" is actually good for Israel. When there was a solidified position in a previous administration, as in the shape of the "Rogers plan" for example, the situation was worse.

One thing is clear: If no formula is found to conclude the "autonomy" issue by April 1982 and the final evacuation of the Sinai is completed, Israel will have lost the last bargaining chip thanks to which patience is being shown it for the moment -- both by Egypt, the United States and Saudi Arabia. Israel has information on the understanding Riyadh has been showing Cairo due to Egyptian statements to the effect: Let us alone until after April 1982 ('Usamah al-Baz, the Egyptian deputy foreign minister, is one of the sources, and an influential figure in the Egyptian Government has in fact recently held contacts with Riyadh).

All Israel could do in order to demonstrate that it should be taken into consideration in the region (talk about the worsening situation in Lebanon, which Israel will not tolerate for long, as well as the resumption of overflights of Saudi Arabia) has already been done. Now it is Washington that has the floor. Its double-talk about the Saudi issue is not encouraging.

Washington's overlooking the repeated demands by the Israeli Government to tell it "Philip Habib's whereabouts" are also not a happy sign for what is about to happen in Lebanon.

Holding off Robert McFarlane, who was to have arrived on an administration mission to discuss the problems of the strategic cooperation after the date for it had already been decided upon (2 weeks ago) is similiarly not incidental.

Are all these indications of "an unconsolidated policy?"

Israel has been showing patience -- up until the meeting of Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. Then words will not count, but the practical plans and the intentions should be manifest in real cooperation. There is no choice but to wait until this trial, perhaps the last one, takes place.

MUBARAK ASSURES SHAMIR ON TIES WITH ARABS

TA131112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Egypt's desire to resume ties with Arab countries will not come at Israel's expense, nor will it harm the peace agreement. This was promised by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, has learned that Minister Shamir raised this fear when the Israeli ministers met yesterday with the Egyptian president. President Mubarak expressed his assurance that after April, when the Arab countries see that Egypt had retrieved the territory of the Sinai through peaceful means, a change would occur in their position and they will join the peace process. The Egyptian president also emphasized that there is no connection between the peace process and the process of the autonomy talks.

Interior Ministry Director General Hayim Kubersky, who participated in the Cairo talks, will leave again for Egypt in 2 days, to confer with Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in another attempt to reach an agreement on principles regarding the structure of Palestinian self-rule and its authority.

EGYPT'S GHALI INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL GOALS

TA151754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1737 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Report in Evening Newsreel on interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali with Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a in Cairo -- date of interview not given; recorded]

[Text] The most important thing, Dr Ghali told us in his office in Cairo, is that both parties desire to continue to hold negotiations and overcome difficulties, although we cannot underestimate them.

[Ghali -- in English] There is a real gap between the Egyptian position and the Israeli position. But when we began to negotiate in November 1977 the same gap was existing between the Egyptian position and the Israeli position concerning the relations between Egypt and Israel. And after months and months of negotiations... [words indistinct due to superimposed translation by Barne'a] the fact that we failed to obtain this breakthrough must not be a reason to not continue. We will have the same expectation at the next meeting. We will try to obtain the breakthrough in the next meeting, and if we fail in the second meeting, we will have a third meeting. We must continue because there is no other alternative but to negotiate.

[Barne'a] Dr Ghali said the purpose of Egyptian diplomacy now is to complete the Israeli pullback from Sinai and only then will the goal be the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the establishment of a full self-administration which will later conduct negotiations with the Israeli partner in order to reach an agreement on the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Egypt will not back off from the Camp David accords or the peace agreement, he said, and if the Arab countries want to renew their ties with us, Egypt will welcome this provided it is able to continue to implement its international commitments as per the Camp David accords and the peace treaty.

We also asked about the Saudi plan, to which he replied: If Israel and the United States accept the Saudi plan, Egypt too will examine the issue, but it is inconceivable that a written agreement be exchanged for another plan unless all the parties involved agree to it.

Dr Ghali denied a report published yesterday in AL-AHRAM that Egypt plans to submit a document to Israel regarding what Egypt sees as a violation of the Camp David accords -- Israel's policy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. I do not know anything about such a document, he told us.

HADDAD SAYS CEASE-FIRE NO LONGER EXISTS

TA131707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The commander of the Christian militia in southern Lebanon, Sa'd Haddad, has declared that, following the incident in which three of his personnel were killed this morning, the cease-fire no longer exists. This has been reported by our correspondent Mayim Hecht. Haddad said this after the burial ceremony for one of the three dead men. A car in which they were traveling went over a boobytrapped bomb laid by a terrorist squad which crossed the Litani River during the night and passed near an observation point manned by Dutch soldiers from the UN force.

Haddad Militia Harassment

TA151942 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1935 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Nahariyya, 15 Nov -- UNIFIL spokesman Timur Goksel said this evening that since the mine incident last Friday near the village of Dibil, in which three of Haddad's militiamen were killed, the militia has been harassing the UN forces stationed in that part of southern Lebanon under Haddad's control.

The spokesman added that Haddad's men have been trying to set up new positions near the Shi'ite village of At-Tiri and UNIFIL objects to this. He claimed that the militia claimed that the establishment of a new stronghold in that location is "essential for their defense." He added that the militia have been harassing UN personnel, threatening to "capture their outposts." He said the chief targets of the harassment were Irish UNIFIL soldiers.

At the same time, he said there have not been any shooting incidents and the confrontation is usually verbal. According to him, negotiations are underway between the militia and the UN personnel to dissipate the tension.

Sharon Hints at 'Action'

TA151222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Tension continues on the northern border following the funeral of the three south Lebanese militiamen killed by a terrorist's landmine and the warning from Major Haddad that the cease-fire is dead. With more details military correspondent Shim'on Ayalon.

[Begin recording] Not a day goes by without some reports of some sort of tension along the northern border with Lebanon, reports fueled by rumors of impending action against the Palestinian terrorists who have been beefing up their forces in the region since the cessation of hostilities in the summer.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon reportedly gave broad hints to the American ambassador, Samuel Lewis, that the coming events in the northern border region would surprise the envoy. And at a recent news conference Minister Sharon several times said Israel could not stand idly by and watch the Palestinians build up forces in southern Lebanon, many reporters present commented that Sharon appeared to be laying the groundwork for some Israeli action.

But the action has so far not come, and if any action is planned then those officials aware of it are not giving any details to the media.

The death of three southern Lebanese troops some days ago was another link in a chain which might cause the cessation of hostilities to be broken. The three 17-year olds died in an incident involving a landmine in the central part of the Lebanese buffer zone. The landmine was apparently planted by Palestinian terrorist infiltrators, southern Lebanese Maj Sa'd Haddad later told newsmen that as far as he was concerned his forces will not sit on their hands in the future, stressing that the cease-fire was dead. At the funeral of the three militiamen, villagers reportedly appealed to Haddad to retaliate for the recent terrorist provocations. This may well be the aim of the terrorists -- to draw Haddad and ultimately Israel into an escalation of violence which would undo any political good done during the past months of the cease-fire. Israel, the United States, the terrorists and the Arab countries are well aware that any conflagration spot in the northern frontier region could well spread throughout the whole Middle East. Shim'on Ayalon, Tel Aviv. [end recording]

Terrorists Violation

TA151931 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1927 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Here is a report we have just received: The terrorists again violated the cease-fire in southern Lebanon this evening. The terrorist position in Mahmudiyah, in southern Lebanon, was the source of fire at Marj 'Uyun and other outposts of Major Haddad's forces.

Our correspondent, Dan Semama, reports that Haddad's forces returned light-arm fire as well as two 120-mm shells at the sources of fire on the terrorists' side.

Right now there is no information on whether or not Haddad's men had incurred casualities. Our correspondent notes that on Saturday, Haddad announced that after repeated terrorist violations of the cease-fire in southern Lebanon, he no longer recognizes the existence of that agreement. Thus, this evening Haddad returned fire at the terrorists.

POST: STRATEGIC TALKS AT PENTAGON PROLONGED

TA150958 Jerusalem POST in English 15 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Washington -- A visiting delegation of Israeli Defence Ministry officials, led by Aluf [Maj Gen] Avraham Tamir and Aluf [Maj Gen] Yehoshu'a Sagi, has extended its talks at the Pentagon on the nature of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation.

The Israeli officers are in Washington to lay the groundwork for Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon's long-awaited visit at the end of this month for talks with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Israeli sources here had expected the advance team to wrap up its meetings last Friday, but additional discussions were still needed, according to the sources, who expected the delegation to return to Israel by the middle of the week.

The U.S., the sources said, is still proposing only relatively modest, initial steps in the expanded level of U.S.-Israeli military and strategic relations, being clearly worried about a possibly negative impact in the Arab world. The Israeli officials are anxious to conclude a broader, more substantial accord.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, testifiying last week before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, spoke of a "measured" level of cooperation, raising such possibilities as joint naval maneuvers in the eastern Mediterranean, prepositioning of some stocks and closer strategic planning.

U.S. 'Inclined' to Sign

TA141123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The U.S. administration is inclined to sign with Israel a document on large-scale strategic cooperation. Our political correspondent reports that this comes from Maj Gen Avraham Tamir's talks in Washington. The defense minister will bring up before the Cabinet the proposals that were worked out in the advance talks before he leaves for Washington at the end of the month.

OAU OFFICIAL DESCRIBES CHAD PEACE FORCE

AB141206 Lagos NAN in English 1206 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, 14 Nov (NAN) -- The conference of foreign ministers and representatives of eight African countries, which ended in Lagos last night, decided to send 14 " top military officers to Ndjamena on Monday for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation in Chad."

This decision was announced by the Kenyan foreign minister and chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers, Dr Robert Ouko, while briefing newsmen on the outcome of the meeting, convened to examine the deployment of an OAU peace-keeping force to Chad.

The Kenyan foreign minister stressed, however, that the decisions of the meeting were still subject to confirmation by the heads of state of the countries contributing troops to the peace-keeping force. He expressed optimism that the decisions would be approved, adding: They wouldn't send us here if they would not take us seriously.

Dr Ouko announced that the Nigerian Government had agreed to transport the 14 officers to Ndjamena on Monday. He confirmed that the meeting also agreed that Nigeria should provide the commander of the peace-keeping force.

Dr Ouko stated that the role of the force was to maintain law and order and assist during the elections in the country. The force will also help train and integrate the Chadian forces, he added.

Asked how long the troops would stay in Chad, Dr Ouko replied: Time will tell.

Correspondents of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) at the venue of the meeting gathered that a summit meeting of countries contributing troops to the peace-keeping force is being proposed for Zaire on Friday. It is expected that the summit meeting will consider the findings of the 14 military officers.

NAN correspondents also learned that the meeting divided Chad into six sectors for the deployment of troops. Each of the six countries contributing troops will take charge of a lone sector. The countries are Nigeria, Guinea, Benin, Togo, Senegal and Zare.

With Dr Ouko at the news conference was the OAU secretary-general, Mr Edem Kodjo.

Kinshasa Details Assignments

AB150713 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] We must fly to the aid of Chad. This warning was given by the founding chairman of the MPR in Paris during the French-African summit. On Monday, 14 November, senior officers representing the countries which will participate in the inter-African peacekeeping force will leave Lagos for Ndjamena. They will find there 746 Zairian soldiers from the 311th Battalion of the 31st Paratroopers Brigade which will head for the Chadian capital tomorrow. Moreover, the supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko this morning undertook an inspection tour of [name indistinct] camp where this special battalion is stationed. In spite of transport difficulties, the Zairians will be the first on the spot. The contingents of the other countries are expected in Chad very soon.

Roles have already been established at the command level of this neutral force. The force will be commanded by Nigeria which will also supervise logistics. Zaire will supervise the general staff as well as medical coordination. Press and information will come under Benin. Intelligence services will be ensured by Senegal, Togo and Guinea which will also take charge of administration, military police, respectively, [words indistinct]. Zaire will be in charge of food supplies for 1 month. Nigeria has asked the United States to help equip its contingents. The United States will also be in charge of transport and food supplies for the neutral force.

That is not all. There is also the population. Presently, 3,000 tons of grain are en route to Chad while 8,000 tons will follow later. The world community as well as several specialized UN agencies do not intend to be left out in the efforts. They have decided to release $200 million. As one can see decisions have been made according to plan. Henceforth, there is hope for Chad where fighting continues on the eastern front today, but with less intensity.

ECOWAS DIRECTOR: ONLY 6 MEMBERS PAY FULL SHARE

AB141028 Paris AFP in French 0926 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Freetown, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Only 6 out of the 16 member countries of the ECOWAS have paid the full sum of their financial contributions to this organization, Robert Tubman, its director, stated in Libreville on Thursday during the organization's meeting there. Tubman indicated that the total amount due to be paid has increased to $12 million. Faced with this situation, the ECOWAS financial experts meeting in Libreville called on all member states to fulfill their financial obligations in conformity with the ECOWAS treaty.

ECOWAS, which was formed during the Lagos summit in 1976, groups Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta.

ALGERIA

ALGIERS CALLS BRIGHT STAR 'GRAVE DANGER'

LD142330 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The rehearsal of a possible intervention in the Middle East has begun; the scene is the Egyptian [word indistinct] desert where (?856) parachutists of the 82d U.S. Airborne Division were dropped this morning. They have come to join 700 American infantrymen who have been at the scene for some days. This operation is the first stage of the Bright Star exercise in which Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman are taking part. The exercise is to test the efficiency of the Rapid Deployment Force, a creation of American imperialism capable of striking at any moment in the Middle East.

The foreign ministers of Ethiopia, the PDRY and Libya -- members of the anti-imperialist alliance -- will hold an emergency meeting in Addis Ababa tomorrow to discuss the grave danger to which this exercise, (?this) aggressive and provocative exercise, is exposing these countries.

CHAD SECRETARY OF STATE ARRIVES FOR MEETING

LD151126 Algiers APS in English 1033 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Algiers, 15 Nov (APS) -- Mr Hangalbe Passiri Pahlov, Chadian secretary of state for external relations, arrived Saturday in Algiers to attend the works of the first Algerian-Chadian joint meeting due on Monday.

In a press statement, the Chadian secretary of state expressed satisfaction at the next works of the joint commission which was set up following President Goukouni Queddei's last visit to Algeria. Mr Hangalbe Passiri who heads an important delegation of Chadian experts also stated that the joint commission is to record the different fields of cooperation to be developed between the two countries.

COMPANY TO INCREASE PRICE OF PETROLEUM

LD151424 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] It was learned from an informed source today that the National Company [SONATRACH] has decided to raise the price of concentrated petroleum from $35.50 to $36.70 per barrel. This decision will be effective as of 1 November 1981 and in all cases until 31 December 1981. [sentence as heard]

LIBYA

TRIPOLI REPORTS ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL, CHAD EVENTS

LD151422 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] A responsible source at the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison made the following statement:

Today, Sunday, 15 November 1981, the last Libyan Arab soldier arrived back from Ndjamena and, thus, the Chadian capital has been completely evacuated of the Libyan Arab forces which liberated it a year ago. Tomorrow, Monday, the last Libyan Arab soldier will leave the town of Abeche, capital of eastern Chad.

Preparations are underway in a [word indistinct] way in Sabha to welcome the Libyan Arab forces coming back from Chad, after performing their historic and humanitarian role by ending the devastating civil war, bolstering the freedom of the Chadian people and firmly establishing the bases of peace and security in Chad.

'Deteriorating' Situation

LD140956 Tripoli JANA in English 0917 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Nov (JANA) -- A correspondent of the French news agency in Ndjamena said the Government of National Unity lives under the fear of the spread of fighting and the renewal of troubles in the country, following the withdrawal of the Libyan forces. He described the situation there following the Libyan withdrawal as deteriorating.

Fighting Continues

LD151244 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The Sudanese forces and the forces of Hissein Habre occupied three towns in eastern Chad today after the withdrawal of the Libyan Arab forces. They are Guereda, Adre and Iriba. The forces of the Chadian Government retreated 30 kilometers in the direction of Abeche after the occupation of the three towns. The Sudanese forces and the forces of Hissein Habre are moving in the direction of (Umm Zuwayr). It has been learned that fierce fighting is going on at the outskirts of that town between the government forces and the Sudanese forces and the forces of Hissein Habre.

OIL SECRETARIAT SAYS ESSO 'ABANDONS' INTERESTS

LD141744 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1720 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Nov (JANA) -- The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Secretariat for Oil today issued the following statement:

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Secretariat for Oil announces that on 4 November 1981, Esso Standard (Libya) Limited and Esso (Sirte) Limited served notice on the abandonment of all their interests in the Jamahiriyah.

The Secretariat for Oil replied to the two said companies that their actions were incompatible with oil law No 25/55M and its amendments, were also incompatible with the general provisions of the law, and that their action was tantamount to a failure by each of them to carry out their legal commitments and was a unilateral abrogation of their contractual ties.

The Secretariat for Oil reserved and continue to reserve its full rights under the law.

TRIPOLI: HAIG CHARGES ON PARIS ATTEMPT RETRACTED

LD141932 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The United States retracted its charges against the Jamahiriyah. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig alleged that Libya has behind the attempt on the life of the U.S. charge d'affaires in Paris the day before yesterday.

The U.S. State Department last night officially admitted its falsification of facts and the leveling of false charges against the Jamahiriya. An official statement made by the department's spokesman said that there was no tangible proof that Libya played a role in the attempt on the life of the American diplomat.

Envoys Comment

NC140836 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Brother secretaries of the People's Committees at the Libyan Arab People's Bureaus in both Paris and Athens last night held press conferences in which they described the dimensions of the conspiratorial U.S. plans against the Arab nation. They denounced the provocative maneuvers which the United States and four Arab states will hold. The refuted U.S. Secretary of State Haig's claims in which he tried to involve the Jamhiriyah in the attempt to assassinate the U.S. charge d'affaires. The two brothers agreed that the two People's Committees (?have no knowledge) of these U.S. claims against the Jamahiriyah people. They explained that thdse claims are part of the (?disgraceful) campaign that is being waged by the U.S. administration against the Great al-Fatih Revolution under its [word indistinct] leadership.

MOROCCO'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 14 NOVEMBER

LD150056 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Moroccan Foreign Minister Brother M'hamed Boucetta arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening. He made a statement to the JANA representative at Tripoli International Airport, in which he praised the struggle of the brother commander of the revolution in the interests of the Arab nation. He said that the role played by Commander Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is important and basic for the nation. He called for the mobilization of all Arab capabilities to confront the challenges facing our Arab people, particularly by the Zionist enemy.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD151434 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received Brother M'hamed Boucetta, foreign minister of Morocco, who delivered a letter to the brother leader from King Hassan II of Morocco concerning the current Arab situation.

Departure Statement

LD151856 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening at the end of their visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Moroccan minister made a statement to JANA, expressing appreciation for the pan-Arab role of the Jamahiriyah. He said that he handed the leader of the revolution a letter from King Hassan II of Morocco, dealing in particular with the Arab situation and its development. He explained that the meeting was a true expression of loyalty to the Arab cause which deeply affirmed the leader's sincerity to work wholeheartedly for the causes of the Arab nation and for the Arab interest from the ocean to the Gulf. Brother M'hamed Boucetta stressed the need for unified Arab action so as to confront the Zionist challenges.

COMMENTARIES ASSAIL BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS

LD152358 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] If the activities of the American military forces outside the United States fall within the framework of mere maneuvers, as alleged by the Washington administration, there would have been no need to carry out these maneuvers where they are now taking place. From the technical viewpoint, a maneuver is carried out to test the forces' strength and effectiveness and the degree of coordination among the various units. From this technical point, the maneuver can yield the desired results if it is carried out on the territory of the state which wants to test its forces.

But because the U.S. purpose for sending its forces to the region is something quite different from the technical maneuvers and completely divorced from maneuvers, the United States is not carrying out this military activity on its vast territory but on the territory of the Arab homeland.

The U.S. purpose is to occupy this homeland, that is, maintain military forces in permanent bases inside Arab territory, to be terrorist garrisons mobilized for movement in any direction inside the Arab homeland to try to liquidate and suppress any popular uprising and to try finally and comprehensively to make the Arabs submit. The United States has interests inside the Arab homeland which it exploits in order to pour into its treasury tens of billions of dollars every year.

Although the United States has long relied on its Zionist base in occupied Palestine to play the role of guard for U.S. interests, the fact is that the United States senses that this Zionist base, which is surrounded by enemies and which lacks future guarantees, is going to be outlived by the huge reserve of the Arab strategic resources, and the United States has begun to tend to rely directly on its military forces to guard U.S. interests. Furthermore, the United States, which sees that the progressive revolutionary tide in the region is rising in a manner which affirms the nearness of the historic transformation, wants to surround and contain this tide by terrorist centers and by muscle-flexing and military bases. It seems that the United States believes that when it carries out this work by itself it will achieve its goal, since it is known to be a great power and has unlimited destructive capabilities.

In addition to all these motives which prompt the United States to try to occupy the Arab homeland, there is yet another motive which the U.S. secretary of state called the universal role of the American soldier. The U.S. secretary of state was referring to his country's interventions in the world and was declaring that his country would not allow its soldiers to become stale in their barracks, or soft because of lack of war since that was the cause of the collapse of the Roman Empire, according to Alexander Haig.

At one time, the hesitating official Arab reality used to confine itself to negative stands: pretending that it was with Palestine, but behind the scenes it signed the plans of liquidating its cause. The Arab masses used to condemn that capitulating attitude. But the position has now become worse and more serious. Again the hesitant official Arab reality in some Arab countries has become the bridge over which the U.S. forces cross openly and in daylight to occupy the Arab homeland; it has become an armor in the American machinery. If the United States has concluded the strategic alliance with the Zionist enemy -- the alliance in accordance with which the United States is preparing to enter the war on the side of the Zionist enemy against the Arab nation -- the United States has regarded this alliance as one side of a pincer movement; the second side is the agent regimes who have caused their countries to fall into the hands of the American occupation. The United States wants to close the two sides of the pincers on the force of the revolution of this nation to stifle and annihilate it and so that U.S. neocolonialism may be free in the region.

The Arab nation is undoubtedly angry because of this bitter reality. But when every individual waits for the others to start a spark without making a move himself toward creating the spark, there will be a long wait in vain. Even if an individual moves forward to start this spark, without being a member of an organized revolutionary force his move will remain an adventurous and suicidal action, although it may cause a great shock. Our Arab nation needs a generation of revolutionaries, an indignant generation that becomes not sad but angry, that does not hesitate but storms.

Warning to Arab States

LD141926 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 81

['Ali Salim commentary]

[Text] The American Bright Star maneuvers began today in the territories of four Arab countries: Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. The maneuvers will last 1 month.

U.S. forces have been arriving the past few days in Egyptian ports and airports. Five thousand soldiers from the 24th Division of the Rapid Deployment Force have landed. M-60 tanks and N-113 armored troop transporters were brought in by a ship which sailed from Georgia on 25 October. Huge C-50 and C-131 aircraft carried paratroopers and their equipment as well as a number of other armored vehicles to be used in these maneuvers.

The major and most important phases of the Bright Star maneuvers, which are being held under the supervision of Robert Kingston from his headquarters at Ra's Banas, take place in the Egyptian western desert close to the eastern borders of the Jamahiriyah, where 6 huge B-52-type bombers flying direct from the United States will drop their bombs. Other troops later will move to Sudan and Somalia where the American forces' activities will include street combat training. One thousand U.S. Marines will land in Oman during a 24-hour period.

While the United States claims that the purpose of the maneuvers is to raise the standard of its soldiers' combat capabilities, and while the regimes participating in the maneuvers justify their participation with the pretext of benefitting from U.S. high arms technology, there are some important points which cannot be overlooked in any evaluation of the real purpose of these maneuvers:

1. The timing of the maneuvers: They are taking place following an organized and well-studied escalation of propaganda campaigns against the Jamahiriyah;

2. The precise selection of the venues of the maneuvers: The common borders of the Jamahiriyah with Egypt and Sudan could prompt the planners of the course of the maneuvers and those entrusted with their execution to carry out a surprise aggression against the Jamahiriyah, which persistently opposes American policies in the Arab region and exposes the traitorious role of some of the capitulationist regimes -- a matter which does not meet with the approval of the United States or its agents in the area.

Furthermore, these maneuvers are taking place at a time when the position of the United States is becoming critical throughout the Arab region, particularly following the death of As-Sadat and the unmasking of the false dreams he promised his people and those regimes which boarded his bandwagon.

Thus, strategically, these maneuvers are a warning to the peoples of these countries. Primarily, it is easy for the United States to bring its forces to their lands, even in the absence of its puppets, since its huge B-52 bombers can travel nonstop from the United States to the Arab homeland.

STUDENT TEACHERS TO REPORT FOR MILITARY SERVICE

LD131424 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Statement issued by the General Staff of the Libyan Armed Forces]

[Text] All students of the An-Nasir and Tobruq Institutes for Teachers are required to join their barracks as from Saturday, 14 November. The closing date for joining is Thursday, 19 November 1981. Those concerned must obey this order; anyone who fails to report will bear the consequences.

[Signed] General Staff of the Armed Forces

LIBYA, ROMANIA SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD080154 Tripoli JANA in English 1806 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Nov (JANA) -- The People's Committee secretary at the External Liaison Bureau and the Romanian minister of state for presidential affairs today at noon signed a bilateral agreement.

The agreement, signed in Tripoli, provides for cooperation in heavy industry, communications, transport and investment.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES POLISARIO, NIGER OFFICIALS

LD150805 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The brother leader yesterday received Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary of the Polisario Front.

The brother leader of the revolution yesterday received the health minister of the Republic of Niger, Adamou Moumouni, who delivered a letter from President Seyni Kountche, the president of the Republic of Niger, to the brother leader.

SUDAN

INA: UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CLASH WITH SECURITY

JN161059 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Nov (INA) -- Hundreds of Khartoum university students today clashed with Sudanese security men during a campus celebration marking the university's silver jubilee. The clash occurred while Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and defense minister, was delivering a speech on the occasion.

Eyewitnesses say the students chanted slogans denouncing the government and the recent economic measures which they described as "starvation measures."

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI TO ATTEND FES CONFERENCE

JN151808 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Nov (SUNA) -- Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president, today received a letter from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, concerning the invitation to Sudan to participate in the Arab summit conference to be held in Fes, Morocco, on 25 November. The letter was delivered by Ahmed Bensouda, King Hassan's adviser, who arrived in Khartoum yesterday.

The letter asserted that the conference will endeavor to strengthen Arab solidarity to confront the challenges that face the Arab nation. The king requested that President Numayri personally attend the summit to draw up a plan to deal with the serious historical current situation in the Arab nation in view of President Numayri's well-known efforts to realize Arab solidarity.

The vice president assured the Moroccan envoy that President Numayri will personally take part in the summit in furtherance of Sudan's role in the Arab arena and in support of Arab solidarity.

TUNISIA

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTS PRESIDENT, OFFICIALS

LD092002 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The National Assembly held its first meeting today at the beginning of the sixth parliamentary session and after the 1 November elections. The meeting was chaired by the oldest deputy, [name indistinct], who paid tribute to the democratic climate that prevailed during the election campaign and the elections when the people were free to choose. Mahmoud Messadi was then elected president of the assembly. He thanked the deputies for their confidence. He said all of us must begin the life of this assembly by doing our duty which is to express to the great leader President Habib Bourguiba sincerest gratitude for his confidence in us. We also thank the people for the responsibilities they have entrusted to us.

The assembly then elected two vice presidents: Mrs Fathia Mzali and Mr Abdelaziz Beltaief. The assembly then elected members of the six permanent committees, each comprising 15 members.

ETHIOPIA

MINISTER WARNS U.S. OVER 'PROVOCATIVE POLICY'

EA151848 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia today warned the U.S. administration that, if its present provocative policy is found to contradict socialist Ethiopia's national interests, it will be forced to review policy toward the United States. The warning is contained in a message to the U.S. secretary of state from Comrade Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister and member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee.

A statement by Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Comrade Dr Felleke has taken note of the Reagan administration's provocative, aggressive and hostile policies. The message also said that the present joint military exercises staged by U.S. imperialism are aimed at sowing discord among the countries of the region and at escalating the situation which has already reached a dangerous level.

The message also warns that the current military exercises and the unfounded warnings which accompany them are intended to serve the achievement of the aforementioned problems and to initiate a serious conflict among the countries of the region. In his message, the Ethiopian foreign minister dealt at length with the sinister activities of the United States throughout the world, particularly its close links with racist South Africa's repeated aggressions against Angola and Namibia.

The spokesman added that Comrade Dr Felleke also referred to the current military exercises as acts of political sabotage intended solely to divert international public opinion from the dangerous situation existing in southern Africa and the Middle East.

The foreign minister's message also noted that the motive behind the U.S. actions is to strengthen its foothold in the region and to gain control of its natural resources, particularly its oil wealth.

The spokesman said that the foreign minister's message to the U.S. secretary of state also noted that, if the U.S. Government's current provocative policy is found to be hostile to Ethiopia's national interests and to be a source of instability in the region, socialist Ethiopia's provisional government will be obliged to review its general policy toward the United States.

The spokesman added that Comrade Dr Felleke also stressed that the tripartite agreement of friendship and cooperation signed between Ethiopia, the PDRY and Libya should be viewed as an effort to strengthen regional cooperation.

MENGISTU SENDS MESSAGES TO PDRY, LIBYA

EA122040 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam today said that the dangerous situation created recently in the southern Mediterranean, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean regions and the planned joint military exercise led by U.S. imperialism, which will involve a number of countries, are openly directed against Ethiopia, the PDRY and Libya and that these developments create a dangerous situation.

The statement of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, that the situation created in our region was a source of concern to the three revolutionary countries was contained in the messages he sent this afternoon to Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the PDRY, and to Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In his message to the two revolutionary leaders, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that Ethiopia has been keenly following the dangerous situation which is directed not only against Libya, the PDRY and Ethiopia, but also against the progressive, democratic and peace-loving countries in the region, as well as against the liberation movements in the region. He pointed out that this provocative step by the imperialists needed great vigilance and consultations between the three brotherly countries.

Our revolutionary leader confirmed to the two revolutionary leaders that socialist Ethiopia was strongly opposed to the military exercise which will take place soon, as well as to the U.S. plan for the region, known as strategic consensus.

In addition, Comrade Chairman Mengistu confirmed that socialist Ethiopia is prepared to protect its legitimate rights and the peace and security of the region.

Foreign Ministers To Meet

EA131850 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The foreign ministers of Ethiopia, the PDRY and Libya will hold an extraordinary meeting in Addis Ababa on Sunday and Monday to discuss the dangerous situation created by the provocative and aggressive U.S.-organized military exercises of the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO, which threaten the security of Ethiopia, the PDRY and Libya and the region's peace and stability.

The extraordinary meeting of the foreign ministers of Ethiopia and the PDRY and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah secretary of foreign affairs is in accordance with the three countries friendship and cooperation treaty.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of socialist Ethiopia has said that the political committee formed in accordance with the friendship and cooperation treaty, comprised of the foreign ministers of the three countries, will examine in depth the impact of the military exercises on global peace and security in general and on the independence of Africa and the Middle East in particular.

The spokesman said the political committee is expected to coordinate the position of the three countries on the common danger created by the (?ill-intentioned) military exercises, which demonstrate the highest stage of U.S. imperialism's neocolonialist plan. He added that it will prepare short- and long-term responses to the situation and report to the leaders of the three countries.

Libyan Secretary Arrives

EA151512 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, general secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress and secretary for foreign liaison, arrived in Addis Ababa today. He will take part in the extraordinary meeting of Ethiopian, PDRY and Libyan foreign ministers on the dangerous situation created by the provocative and aggressive U.S.-organized NATO military exercises and the threat they pose to the security of the three countries and the peace and security of the region.

He was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Foreign Minister Comrade Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis; Foreign Ministry officials and Libya's charge d'affaires in socialist Ethiopia, Brother (Zeinu Etari).

In a statement on arrival, Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi said the meeting was a timely step to enable the three countries to work out plans to withstand the dangerous situation created by the aggressive military exercises being carried out by the United States in collaboration with some Mediterranean and Indian Ocean countries. He added that as the tripartite friendship and cooperation agreement, signed by the three countries in Aden, was based on the need for the maintenance of peace and stability in the region and on the interests of the peoples there, the foreign ministers' meeting would have a successful outcome.

ETHIOPIA SEEKS EXPLANATION FROM EGYPT, SUDAN

EA122044 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Ahmaric 1700 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia today notified the Sudanese charge d'affaires, the Egyptian ambassador and other ambassadors of African governments of its concern over the U.S.-organized NATO military exercise in our region. Comrade Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister and Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee member, notified the Sudanese charge d'affaires, the Egyptian ambassador and other ambassadors of African governments of Ethiopia's concern over the ongoing NATO military exercise.

Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis this afternoon received in his office and held talks with the Sudanese charge d'affaires to socialist Ethiopia. Dr Felleke said the military exercise would not benefit the region's peace and security but would destabilize it. He also said the military exercise jeopardizes the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of countries such as Ethiopia, the policies of which oppose the U.S. Government's worldwide ambitions.

During the talks with the Sudanese charge d'affaires, Comrade Dr Felleks said the U.S. activities are conspiracies aimed at endangering peace, good neighborliness, the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the mutually beneficial spirit of cooperation which has been patiently built over the past years as well as at creating misunderstanding among the countries in the region.

On the occasion, Dr Felleke asked for an explanation from the Sudanese Government about Sudan's participation in the military exercises.

When he received and held talks with His Excellency Mahmud Qasim, the ambassador of the Republic of Egypt, Comrade Dr Felleke said he was very saddened by the fact that the Egyptian Government, which should support the principles of African unity, the basic principles of nonalignment and African-Arab cooperation, is a leading participant in the military exercise, which directly jeopardizes the peace and security of Africa, and is standing alongside the forces that have obstructed the independence of our brothers and sisters in southern Africa and trampled upon the inviolable rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

On the occasion, the comrade minister notified the ambassador that he would like an explanation of the matter from the Government of Egypt.

In addition, Comrade Dr Felleke briefed the ambassadors of some African governments on the dangerous situation in the region.

In a briefing to the ambassadors at the ministry's assembly hall, Comrade Dr Felleke said the military exercise, an adventurist move, demonstrates that comprehensive preparations have been made to commit acts of direct intervention in the freedom and territorial integrity of the countries in the region that have rejected U.S. hegemonism.

The comrade minister recalled that a number of African countries attained their independence as a result of protracted struggles and many sacrifices. He said the forces that had subjected Africans to the yoke of oppression for ages would spare no effort now to prolong the life of their neocolonialism.

Opposing the legitimate aspirations of the African peoples, the same forces are not only great obstacles to the freedom of Namibia and the independence of South Africa but are also directly participating in all conspiracies aimed at destabilizing legitimate African governments and strangling liberation movements, the comrade minister said.

The comrade minister said that at a time when African countries are making efforts to promote regional cooperation to make proper use of their natural resources so as to benefit the progress and economic development of their peoples, the NATO forces, led by U.S. imperialism, are continuing to aggravate regional and international conflicts with the view to creating favorable conditions for interference in the internal affairs of African and other countries.

He said Ethiopia is strongly opposed to military bases and the establishment and movements of military forces and it would continue with its opposition. It has been learned that the military exercise known as Bright Star is an exercise planned to jeopardize peace, good neighborliness and cooperation based on mutual benefit between the countries in our region, as well as to endanger our efforts to raise the standard of living of our peoples and the achievements attained in this respect.

In his speech, Comrade Dr Felleke said this kind of move would threaten the independence of African countries that was attained at great sacrifice, would intensify destabilization and obstruct the aims and efforts to realize planned regional cooperation. He added that it would jeopardize international peace and security.

He said that in this respect, socialist Ethiopia calls on peace and freedom loving African governments to take approprate steps against this move, which threatens international peace and security, adding that for its part, Ethiopia would take all the appropriate and necessary steps to withstand the move and to safeguard its national sovereignty and (?territorial) integrity.

MINISTRY STATEMENT CONDEMNS BRIGHT STAR EXERCISE

EA132042 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia stated again today that the U.S. Government's aggressive and provocative policy has, more than ever before, jeopardized the peace and security of the world.

In a statement issued today, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the U.S.-organized military exercise taking place in Africa and the Middle East will have dangerous consequences for the security of the world in general and the peace and stability of Africa in particular. It added that the military exercise known as Bright Star is the imperialists' great [word indistinct] (?organized plot) directed against countries and liberation movements.

The ministry said that the objective of the establishment of military bases in the region by the U.S. Rapid Deployment force is to encircle governments in the region and then destabilize them. It added that socialist Ethiopia and the peace and freedom loving international community will not view with indifference the provocative acts of imperialism and its military exercises.

The Foreign Ministry said in its statement that the Reagan administration's decision to held the military exercise and its plan to (?promote) strategic consensus are obvious plots aimed at creating rifts between Ethiopia and some of its neighboring countries. It added that the peoples living in the regions stretching from north (Dajita) to Diego Garcia have become test (?objects) for lethal weapons produced by the United States and NATO member countries.

The ministry also said that international imperialism makes false (?outcries) for various reasons with a view to retaining its neocolonialist holdings and its dominance over peoples and their resources.

The ministry reaffirmed that socialist Ethiopia has always stood for peace and confirmed again that it strongly condemns NATO's military exercises.

INA REPORTS ON ETHIOPIAN-ERITREAN FIGHTING

JN151316 Baghdad INA in English 1250 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Nov (INA) -- The Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea said its forces had successfully pushed back the Ethiopian forces 70 kilometers after two days of fierce fighting in which 950 Ethiopians were killed.

In a communique issued here, the front said its forces had also captured 45 Ethiopian troops and wounded 1,265 others in the clashes which had erupted on Nov 8.

The Ethiopians also lost 9 Soviet-made T-54 tanks, 10 vehicles and large quantities of various kinds of weapons during the clashes in which the Ethiopians used their aircraft to raid the insurgents, it added.

CHAD

ZAIRIAN PARATROOPERS ARRIVE IN NDJAMENA 15 NOV

AB150910 Paris AFP in English 0859 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 15 Nov (AFP) About 100 Zairian parachutists arrived here from Kinshasa today in the vanguard of the new inter-African peace-keeping force for Chad, wracked last year by civil war.

The Zairian troops, members of the 34th Paratroopers Brigade, arrived aboard a C-130 Hercules transport plane and an Air-Zaire DC-10 jet.

Lt Col Amila Lokima, commander of the detachment, said other Zairian troops would arrive here later today.

Overall, about 700 Zairian troops are expected to take part in the operations of the peace-keeping force.

The Zairians, with packs and machineguns, arrived as a company of 150 Libyans, wearing bulletproof vests and also carrying machineguns, were preparing to board a Libyan DC-10 bound for home.

Two other Libyan jets carrying troops had just left. The situation appeared calm around the airport.

GUEREDA TAKEN BY FAN; NIGERIAN ENVOY ARRIVES

AB150823 Paris AFP in English 0817 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, 15 Nov (AFP) -- The town of Guereda in eastern Chad fell to rebel former Defence Minister Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North [FAN] yesterday, a Chadian military source said here today.

Guereda is the second town in the area to come under FAN control since fighting started in eastern Chad after the withdrawal of Libyan troops last week. Sources yesterday said that Adre had been in FAN hands for two days.

However reports today said that heavy fighting was still going on at both places, and also at Iriba.

Chadian Government forces in action number around 1,500, but a further 1,000 from the newly-formed Integrated National Army sent to the front yesterday had still not arrived today, the military source added.

A surprise arrival at Ndjamena airport last night was a special envoy from Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, who had talks with Chad President Goukouni Oueddei on the imminent dispatch of an inter-African peace-keeping force for Chad, official sources said.

Airport sources indicated that the Nigerian military aircraft bringing the envoy also carried military equipment for the Nigerian contingent in the multinational force.

The identity of the envoy and details of his talks with President Goukouni were not revealed.

FAN Denies Clashes

JN151138 Khartoum SUNA in English 1055 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Al-Junaynah, 15 Nov (SUNA) -- Command council of the Armed Forces of the North FAN issued a statement in eastern Chad yesterday denying the sheer lies of the Libyan news agency JANA about alleged armed clashes between FAN forces and elements of Acyl Ahmat's Democratic Revolutionary Council in the towns of Iriba, Guereda and Adre which were reported by Western news agencies in a bid by Libya to deceive the national and international opinion.

The statement confirmed that these towns had never witnessed any armed clashes and it disclosed that these towns had willingly joined FAN.

AFP REPORTS ON LIBYAN TROOP EVACUATION

AB150818 Paris AFP in French 0739 GMT 15 Nov 81

[By AFP special envoy Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ndjamena, 15 Nov (AFP) -- The evacuation of Libyan troops from Ndjamena continued this morning at the civilian airport of the Chadian capital 12 days after Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's decision to withdraw Libyan troops from Chad, the AFP special envoy noted.

Military equipment, mostly vehicles, lined up along the runway was loaded on board an Ilyushin. During the night, at least 10 Libyan planes left Ndjamena airport.

Questioned by AFP, a Libyan officer stated that the withdrawal from the Chadian capital could end by Sunday evening. Col Radwan Salah Radwan, commander in chief of the Libyan forces in Chad, announced on Tuesday that the withdrawal of the Libyan troops finally will end in 3 days.

All the deadlines set so far by the Libyan soldiers have not been met because of the amount of military equipment they have to send back to Libya, observers in Ndjamena note. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's men are burning all the equipment they cannot take at a base located to the north of Ndjamena.

For more than a week, the rhythm of the daily turnrounds from Ndjamena airport has been speeded up considerably. There were more than 40 during the last 48 hours. Libya is using two Ilyushin planes, two Mercuries and three DC-8's, including one from Air Rwanda, in its military withdrawal from Ndjamena.

The withdrawal of Libyan troops is also going on in all Chadian territory. In the east, military equipment has been concentrated in Abeche from where it is transported by road or by air to Libya. Libyan tanks which were at Dourgia base, 60 kilometers to the north of Ndjamena, are also returning to Libya by road.

SENEGAL

DIOUF SAYS SENEGAMBIA PACT TO BE SIGNED 'SOON'

AB150903 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The head of state, Abdou Diouf, has ended his friendly visit to Gambia. Abdou Diouf returned to Dakar in the late afternoon. Here is our correspondent for more details.

Yes the head of state returned in the late afternoon to his residence in Dakar. He has just ended a 3-day official visit to Gambia. He was welcomed on arrival by Habib Thiam, the prime minister; by the members of government and several religious and secular leaders. Abdou Diouf informed the press of the outcome of his visit to Gambia.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, you are back in Dakar at the end of a friendly visit to Gambia which resembled a highly political official visit because of the warm and enthusiastic popular welcome you received and because of the (?polarity) of the commitments that President Jawara and yourself made in the interest of Senegambia. Does this mean that this plan for a confereracy is on the way to being materialized?

[Answer] Thank you for your question which enables me first of all to express my brotherly gratitude to my friend, President Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, to his government and people for the particularly warm and brotherly welcome that was given my wife, my delegation and myself during this friendly visit which was very historical in many respects.

In reply to your question on the outcome of the meeting, I would say simply the results are eminently positive. President Jawara, our associates and myself worked together and we agreed upon the terms of a pact of a conferation called Senegambia.

[Question] This is a historic event Mr President, from experience we have learned that the joining of two states in this manner is not viable or is very weak whether in the framework of a union or a confederation, or more so a federation. Therefore, with regard to past experiences do you not have any apprehensions? I make particular reference to the famous Mali confederation. Do you not have any apprehensions about the survival of Senegambia?

[Answer] Miss, I would like you to note this well. I do not have any apprehensions. If you had followed me during this Senegambian trip you would have shared my feeling. I can even assure you that the Gambian people are way ahead of their leaders concerning the procedure of integration as these people as I said in Banjul constitute one people divided into two states.

I believe that the leaders must be careful about the impatience of this people, especially of its youth. I was impressed in particular by the various speeches asking for a confederation now, right away and I was touched in particular by a speech of the youth who said we should remove the prefix 'con' from the word federation to make it simply federation. This means, therefore, that the procedure of integration in the minds of our population is more advanced than it is in the minds of the leaders, especially in the political desire that they are expressing at present. [end recording]

Joint Communique

AB151057 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Joint communique on President Abdou Diouf's visit to Gambia 12-14 November -- issued in Banjul on 14 November 1981]

[Text] At the invitation of his brother and friend, His Excellency El Hadj Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, paid a friendly visit to the Republic of Gambia from 12 to 14 November 1981.

President Abdou Diouf was accompanied by Mrs Elizabeth Diouf and a top-level delegation including His Excellency Alioune Badara Mbengue, minister of state for justice and keeper of the seals; Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs; Medoune Fall, minister of interior; Daouda Sow, minister of armed forces; Ousmane Seck, minister of economy and finance; Ahmadou Kadiko Mbok, vice president of the national assembly; His Excellency Mbaye Mbengue, Senegal's high commissioner [as heard] to Gambia, as well as many other high functionaries.

His Excellency El Hadj Sir Dawda Jawara was surrounded by a top-level delegation including His Excellency Asan Musa Camara, vice president; the honorable Muhamadu Lamin Saho, attorney general and minister of justice; the honorable Lamin Kiti Jabang, minister of foreign affairs, Saihou Sabally, minister of finance and trade; Bakary Darbo, minister of information and tourism; (Abdud Suleyman Ndo), minister of interior; Keba Jawara, vice president of the National Assembly; Ebu Mahmatal, permanent secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (Dr Kudumbashi Yieh), charge d'affaires at the Gambian high commission [as heard] to Dakar, as well as other high functionaries.

During this visit, President Abdou Diouf and the delegation which accompanied him participated in many political meetings which took place successively in Banjul, [names indistinct] where they were accorded a warm and spontaneous welcome. In reply to the numerous testimonies of thanks, and of Senegambian fraternity and solidarity, His Excellency President Abou Diouf made important pronouncements on the 30 July events and on future relations between Senegal and Gambia.

His Excellency Sir Dawda Jawara and His Excellency Abdou Diouf and their delegations examined the proposed conferation and agreed the following:

1. The creation of a confederation named Senegambia,

2. The Republic of Gambia and the Republic of Senegal constitute the confederation named Senegambia: The confederation is based first of all on the intergration of the armed and the security forces of the Republic of Gambia and the Republic of Senegal to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the confederation; second, on an economic and monetary union; third, on coordination of their policies in the field of foreign relations; fourth, on the coordination of their policies in the field of communication and in all other fields where the confederated countries will agree to exercise their jurisdiction; and fifth, on joint institutions. Here there are three main points: The institutions of the confederation are -- the president and the vice president of the confederation, the council of ministers of the confederation, and finally the confederal parliament.

The president of the Republic of Senegal is the president of the confederation. The president of the Republic of Gambia is the vice president of the confederation. Each of the confederated states keeps its independence and its sovereignty. The two heads of states also decided to set up the necessary structures for planning the protocol of implementation of the present accord on the creation of the Senegambian confederation.

This visit also enabled the two heads of state to exchange views on the world situation in general and African problems in particular. In this regard the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with their identical viewpoints as well as with the positive results of this visit which constitutes a decisive step toward the creation of the Senegambian confederation and true progress in the realization of African unity.

His Excellency Abdou Diouf expressed his profound gratitude to his brother and friend, His Excellency El Hadj Sir Dawda Jawara, as well as to the brotherly people of Gambia for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded Mrs Abdou Diouf, the delegation that accompanied him and himself during their visit to the sister Republic of Gambia. President Abdou Diouf invited President Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara to pay a friendly visit to the Republic of Senegal. President Jawara accepted this invitation with pleasure and the date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Banjul 14 November 1981

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CPSU DELEGATION VISIT

EA141916 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The CPSU delegation left Maputo for home this afternoon at the end of an official, friendly visit to our country that began on 10 November 1981. The delegation, led by Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, visited the Museum of the Revolution, a metal factory and Maputo port, where a friendly Mozambique-Soviet rally took place.

The high-level Soviet delegation led by Sharaf Rashidov held talks with a Frelimo Party delegation led by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the permanent political committee and secretary of the Central Committee for Economic Affairs.

We will now read the Frelimo Party-CPSU joint communique received at our newsdesk this afternoon.

President Samora Machel received the head of the Soviet delegation, Sharaf Rashidov, and it is noted that the meeting took place in the atmosphere of friendship and cordiality that characterizes Mozambique-Soviet relations. Referring to the talks, the joint communique says that the discussions centered on the activities of the Frelimo Party and of the CPSU as well as on an analysis of current international problems. The two sides also discussed the development of cooperation between the two parties and the further strengthening of Mozambique-Soviet friendship. It should be noted that the CPSU delegation appreciated the achievements and experiences of the Frelimo Party, which constitutes a recognition of the practical theory of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

On the international situation, the two parties confirmed the [word indistinct] identity of the Frelimo Party and the CPSU on problems discussed. They expressed the desire to strengthen friendship and (?cooperation) between socialist and nonaligned states and the national liberation movements and the struggle for peace and international security, liberty and freedom of peoples. Particular attention was paid to the situation in southern Africa. The two parties stated their firm solidarity with the struggle for the total liquidation [words indistinct]. They condemned the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by the racist South African regime against the People's Republic of Angola and other frontline states.

It will be noted that before the CPSU delegation left our country, it was received a second time by Samora Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

NAMIBIA

DAR ES SALAAM: SWAPO ON TIES WITH ANC

EA141900 Dar Es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The Southeast Africa Peoples Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, has reiterated that it will continue to work closely with the African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa in fighting the Boers to ensure the independence of both countries.

In a statement issued in Dar Es Salaam today the organization refuted press reports that SWAPO's administrative secretary has been quoted as saying that SWAPO government would not allow the ANC guerrillas to operate from the independent Namibia. It hinted that SWAPO would seek a cordial relation with Pretoria regime if it gained power in the mineral rich territory. The statement reiterated that the people of Namibia have committed themselves in supporting the ANC until South Africa was independent.

SOUTH AFRICA

POWER COMPANY CONFIRMS ENRICHED URANIUM CONTRACT

LD131726 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The South African Electricity Supply Commission has confirmed that a contract has been concluded for the supply of enriched uranium for the nuclear power station at Koeberg near Cape Town. A spokesman confirmed a report that the French consortium Framatome, the main contractor at Koeberg, would be obtaining the uranium, although the exact source of the material was not revealed. Earlier this year there were reports that the Koeberg project was being jeopardized by American refusal to supply enriched uranium to South Africa unless this country became a party to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. The new development means that the Koeberg station is proceeding according to plan and should be on stream by the end of 1982.

ZAMBIA

PRESIDENT KAUNDA ON SOUTH AFRICA, NAMIBIA

CA141156 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] President Kaunda said today that the Namibian independence issue has nothing to do with the choice between capitalism and socialism. Addressing the nation on both radio and television on the eve of Namibia week, Dr Kaunda said the Namibian issue is simply that of freedom and independence. In this respect, Dr Kaunda said South Africa has justification for delaying the Namibian independence on the grounds that attainment of nationhood will mean Soviet aversion of Namibia and cause a threat to the apartheid regime. [sentence as heard]

Further Report

CA141200 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] President Kaunda has said the Namibian independence will enhance the prospects of genuine peace in the southern Africa region, adding that it is good for racial harmony and economic development for all in the region. Dr Kaunda, who was addressing the nation on both radio and television on the eve of Namibia week, last night, said Zambia believes that an independent Namibia will not pose a threat to South Africa, just as other independent Africa states in the region pose no such threat. He explained the threat to South Africa was not communism but the policy of apartheid, which would inevitably be resisted by the people who were adversely affected by it. Dr Kaunda said as long as apartheid remains the official political and economic doctrine of South Africa, the people who are adversely affected by it will fight for their freedom and independence. The president pledged Zambia's continued support for SWAPO and the western contact group in their search for genuine independence for Namibia.